

Jack's Journal

THE PRIVATE EDITION REPUBLICAN

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLII.

THE REPUBLICAN.

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Will practice in all the courts of the 12th judicial District and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.

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Office formerly occupied by Gen. W. H. Forney,

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All work executed in the most durable and
elegant manner.

July 25, 1878.

JOB

PRINTING

FROM

SMALL CARDS

TO

MAMMOTH POSTERS

EXECUTED

Neatly,

Cheap,

AND

Promptly,

AT THE

REPUBLICAN OFFICE

A sleepless night passed, and she

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 2168.

A briery lane, where wild birds sing
All through the summer day;
A beeche-tree old, whose branches fling
Long shadows o'er the way.

A nest, built up in the rustling boughs,
Lined soft with moss, so green,
A tiny dwelling—a woodland house
With leaves for a sheltering screen;

Three delicate eggs, that pearl-like lie
Beneath two brooding wings.
A mate that hovers all watchful by,
Or sits beside, and sings.

A careless boy, with a pitiless heart,
That cares not for loving things;
A bird, that rises with timid start,
On sacred and fluttering wings.

A sorrowful note of plaint and woe
Rings out in the quiet air.

And the pearl-like eggs lie crushed below,
On the beech-roots, old and bare.

And still, in the boughs of the old beech-tree,
Mid its rustling sprays of green,
The deserted nest you still may see
Peep out from its verdant screen,

But the bird on its gay and gladome wing
Returns to the nest no more;
And the mate that would sit on the boughs
And sing.

His summer songs are o'er
And nought can bring from the happy Past
When light and love have fled
(Though the walls of the dear old home
May last.)

But memories of the dead.

DESERTED.

arose tired and heavy-eyed. Every
knock at the door, every step at the
door, every ring at the bell, caused her
to tremble with fear and apprehension.

She must expect an early visit from her
arrived suitor; she must expect him to
arrive radiant with triumph, and how
should she meet him?

It was evening, but he had not come.
Her father had been called to a patient
at some distance, her brother had gone
to attend a lecture on vivisection, and
Adrienne was alone in the drawing-room.

She could not sit still, so out through
the open French window she stepped,
and across the smooth-cut grass.

At the end of the lawn was a moss-grown
path, and up and down this she
walked, her dress of soft gray making
her moving figure distinctly visible
against the sombre background of an
ivory-colored wall.

The sunset hour was passed, the opal
hues of the sky were darkening, when
a step on the gravel startled her, and a
man's figure came hastening toward her.

Instinctively she recoiled, and would have
been fled; but in a moment she was
folded in strong arms and hot kisses fell
on her cheeks, and lips and brow.

"I—I" she began, trying to release
herself.

The waning light revealed who it was
that held her in such close embrace.
Resistance was at end then.

She forgot that her truth was plighted
elsewhere—forget everything but the
present rapture, as she let her head
drop forward on Guy's breast.

"Hush—hush! Don't—please don't!"
she begged.

"Forgive me, dear one! I was wrong
to speak so. But you forget that you
have not yet sealed your promise to me."

"What do you mean?"

"Not one kiss have I received, and I
have been very patient, I think. Sweet-
heart, I claim my due now."

She lifted her rosy lips, and the seal
was set to their betrothal.

A Night's Rest.

The food passes from the stomach at
the right side, hence its passage is fa-
cilitated by going to sleep on the right
side. Water and other fluids flow
equally on a level, and it requires less
power to propel them on a level than
upward. The heart propels the blood
to every part of the body at each suc-
cessive beat, and it is easy to see that if
the body is in a horizontal position the
blood will be sent to the various parts
of the system with greater ease, with
less expenditure of power, and more
perfectly than could possibly be done
if one portion of the body was eleva-
ted above a horizontal line. On the
other hand, if one portion of the body
is too low, the blood does not return as
readily as it is carried thither; hence,
there is an accumulation and dis-
tension, and pain soon follows. If a per-
son goes to sleep with the head but a
very little lower than the body, he will
either soon wake up or will die with
apoplexy before the morning, simply
because the blood could not get back
from the brain as fast as it was carried
to it. If a person lays himself down
on a level floor to sleep, a portion of
the head at least is lower than the body,
and either soon wake up or will die with
apoplexy before the morning, simply
because the blood could not get back
from the brain as fast as it was carried
to it.

She read it, and her blushes were suc-
ceeded by a deadly pallor, as she discov-
ered that she must have put the notes in
the wrong envelopes, so that the letter of
acceptance had reached "G. Morley,
Esq., care of Mrs. Brett, Laburnum
Cottage," and the letter of rejection had
gone to "G. Morley, Esq., Peterwood
Hall." Their initials and surnames
being the same had rendered such a
miscarriage perfectly easy and unde-
etectable.

Unwittingly she had obeyed the
dictates of her heart. Should she now
let all things be as they were? Should
she say no word, but allow her lover to
remain in blissful ignorance of her
former mercenary determination? No
one had been in her confidence; even
her father had been unaware of the
receipt of her two proposals. But
honor and loyalty whispered nay.
She must tell Guy all, and then—and
then—

He had become impatient, and would
have drawn her to his side again but she
stepped back.

"No, no, wait. I—I have something
to say to you."

Very low and quivering was her
voice.

"Yes, darling, I am listening, but do
not try my patience too much. You
have not given me a single word of
welcome yet."

Whiter she grew.

"I made a mistake. I did not write
this letter to you."

"Did not write that letter to me, Adrienne? Oh, Heaven! what do you
mean?"

He sprang forward and grasped her
arm so fiercely that she winced with
pain. His face was ghastly, and his
eyes were fixed on her with wild
intensity.

I had a proposal of marriage from Mr.
George Morley, and I wrote this letter to
accept it."

"And what was my answer, then?"
he hoarsely interrupted.

"It—I said I was sorry, but I could
not be your wife, but—"

He staggered back. The revulsion of
feeling was too much, and he felt stun-
ned and dizzy.

For the first time since she had begun
her explanation she raised her head and
looked at him. With a cry she sprang to
him.

"Oh, Guy, forgive me, forgive. It is
you I care for, you I love. I have been
so unhappy ever since I sent the letters.
It was his wealth tempted me. I have been
so poor all my life, and though it
would be so nice to be rich; but when I
had written I saw my wickedness. I
knew I never could be happy with him,
and I did not know what to do. I have
been dreading that he would come all
day, and I was afraid to see him."

She clung to him in agony; but he
was passive and silent, making no motion
to hold her.

"Oh! Guy, speak to me," she moaned;
say you do not utterly despise me!"

Gently he disengaged her hands, slowly he retreated a pace.

"You would have known me over even
a criminal before him, her bosom heaving
and her fingers tightly entwined.

"You would have done violence to
your own feelings; you would have
deceived him by a pretence of affection,

without him?"

The pleasure of doing good is the only
pleasure that never wears out.

A sleepless night passed, and she

Sweet is Revenge.

He was a very estimable young man,
and I—should have been treated as
a daring, presumptuous fellow, who—"

"No! I—I never should have

thought that. You do not know how
bitterly I repeat! 'Oh! forgive me,
even if you can no longer love me!'

She waited, her very attitude pleading
for mercy; then, sadly, and with
lagging feet, she turned to go.

Scarcely a dozen yards had she pro-
ceeded, when, with a hasty stride or two,
he had overtaken her.

She shrank away.

"Spare me any further reproaches;
You are cruelly just; for a moment of
weakness you would mete out a lifetime
of punishment."

"My darling!"

She started and turned, and the love
she thought was forfeited forever, she
was here was hers.

"I must tell you where Jen was las-
night?" said the heir, malevolently
scowling at the visitor as he spoke.

"'Hush, Charley,' said the sister,
with a horrible look, while the young
man turned red, white and blue in ra-
pid succession.

"Never mind, now," said the mother
soothingly.

"Oh, yes, you say never mind—oh
yes!" exclaimed the heir, malignantly
"but if you'd seen 'er an' this' feller's
arm a holdin' on her shawl!"

"What is it, my son

SATURDAY, NOV. 2 1878.

FOR CONGRESS—70 DISTRICT
W. H. FORNEY

The letter addressed to Mr. Stiff, we print at the request of Gen. Walker. He wrote that it had been sent to the Cherokee Advertiser, Oct. 1st, and that if it did not appear in that paper, he wanted it in the Republican. If it has appeared in the Advertiser, we have failed to see it; and hence, "after waiting more than a reasonable time," we comply with the request of Gen. Walker, and give it a place. It is with reluctance we re-open our columns, the subject of controversy between the Republican and Advertiser. The death of the senior editor of this paper ended it in the first place, for a time, and the generous and sympathetic words from the editor of the Advertiser to us in an hour of deep distress, erased entirely from our memory, the recollection of any word or sentence we might have deemed unkind on his part, during the controversy, and with us ended it forever.

LETTER FROM GEN. WALKER

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Oct. 1st, 1878.

Editor "Cherokee Advertiser," Centre, Cherokee Co., Ala.

I observe in the "Jacksonville publican," of September 28th, 1878, that you re-iterate the charge heretofore made against me, that I voted for D. P. Lewis for Governor of Alabama. You have, likewise, in a former article, charged me with having opposed Gov. Houston's election.

In your article copied into the Republican, of date September 28th, you said: "We confidently believe that Mr. Walker is still a true Justice, Brickell, supports Lewis, and is a democratic machine for Gov."

As you do not know me personally, I take it for granted, that there can be no malicevolence in your article. Indeed, you say that this information was received from the "Fountain head itself," "and that it is openly avowed on the streets of Huntsville, where both live."

My answer to these charges, so far as I am concerned, is, that they are wholly false. I warmly supported Col. Henderson, and voted for him, for Governor.

I earnestly opposed Governor Lewis,

and voted against him. I was among

the very first who advocated the nomi-

nation of Gov. Houston in 1874, and I

warmly and earnestly urged his election,

and voted for him in 1876.

Now, indeed, whenever he has

deliberately perpetrated a falsehood,

it is your duty to me to publish

this letter, and your duty to yourself to

publish his name. The calumny is

without excuse, and its author deserves

exposure. I do not object to opposition,

but think I have just right to complain

of deliberate misrepresentation.

I am Sir,

Very respectfully,

L. P. WALKER.

The Legislature will convene on the 12th inst. There is much important work for it to do. We shall try to keep our readers posted as to the proceedings, and let the people know whether their servants are "good and faithful" or not. This is a journalist's privilege, as well as his province. He stands on the watchtower to guide the people's interests. He cannot be silent either in praise or blame of the acts of public men, where they are "honest, capable and faithful," he should let the people know it. There they lack either of these essential elements, as shown by the record, it is his duty also, to tell the people, in order that such a servant may be dismissed as "unprofitable." It is the intention of the REPUBLICAN to be fearless to praise or blame where deserved, regardless of consequences.

John H. Forney tickets have been sent to all the voting precincts in the county. We hope they will be used.

—ASHVILLE, ALA.—30th

If you do use them, you will use the wrong ticket. The name of our nominee is Wm. H. Forney, a brother of Gen. Jno. H. Forney.

The day before and opening day of the Fair, was rainy and exceedingly gloomy, but Wednesday about 12 o'clock it cleared off, and the prospects brightened. At this writing, articles for exhibition are coming in fast, and the promise of a big attendance is as good as at any previous exposition.

On account of the bad weather Wednesday, the Fair was continued over Saturday.

A lady with three twins, all exactly alike, came in to visit the Fair Wednesday, and created quite a flutter of excitement. A dense crowd gathered around the wagon, containing the mother and infants. Some one proposed, we understand, a purse for the mother, and the silver fell in quite a shower for a few moments. It has been proposed to her to enter them at the Fair.

Remember that the election for Congress comes off next Tuesday, the 5th. Don't fail to vote. It is the duty of every citizen to vote every time, opposition or no opposition. In this case it should be the pleasure of every citizen, to go out and vote for so good a man, and so faithful a public servant as Gen. Forney.

Our representation in the next Congressional Convention may be measured by the vote we cast this time. Therefore, vote. Calhoun is now the fourth county in importance in the next State Convention by reason of her vote in the last election. Let us not grow weary in well-doing.

A terrible storm recently, did great damage to shipping.

Those who did not come to the Fair missed it.

The vote of Garth on the District of Columbia all right, and we do not approve of the warfare of Col. Lowe upon it. It will in time, be sprung upon every Representative from Alabama; and we now tell the people there is nothing in it. It was only a vote to give the Government of Washington city into the hands of the tax payers of that city, and take it out of the hands of the Government clerks, negroes and transients who infested the city and controlled it, we paid no taxes. Lowe charges Garth a desire to restrict suffrage. Universal suffrage was not of our own making, and when a man takes up the cudgels for it, he becomes the champion of the Radical Congress that forced the Reconstruction measures upon us. We know Col. Lowe, and like him, and we are sorry that he finds necessary to descend to such a trap to secure his election over the nominee of the party.

Bon James F. Grant, the senior editor of the Jacksonville Republican, died at his home in Jacksonville on Thursday, the 10th inst. Had he lived three months longer he would have completed the period allotted to him for this life. He was born in 1814, and at a young age of North Carolina, he came to Alabama in 1824, and his manhood had shone of the dew of youth, or fully unfolded to public view those stirring attributes of this manhood that so adorned and beautified his character throughout his long life of usefulness. Settling at Jacksonville, he was once established in the Republican, and from that until his death he continued its editor. During that long period he never ceased to raise his voice and wield his pen in the interest of his State and country. Truth, justice, honesty, and the rights and liberties of the people we have had a more zealous and zealous advocate than he. He exposed the baseness and right winging all the strength of his vigorous mind and body. With injustice, tyranny, dishonesty and corruption he held no sympathy, and his fearless denunciations of everything voracious of these were withering and terrible. In public and private life he illustrated the religion he professed, and it may be said of him in truth, that he was the highest type of man—a Christian gentleman. He filled the responsible position of State Treasurer for two years, and discharged the duties of that office as he did all others that devolved upon him with the greatest fidelity. By his contemporaries of the press he was held in the highest esteem, and being the oldest among them, was reverend and honored by all. The cause of right winging all the strength of his vigorous mind and body. With injustice, tyranny, dishonesty and corruption he held no sympathy, and his fearless denunciations of everything voracious of these were withering and terrible. 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The Republican.

THE FIRST Annual Fair OF THE North East Alabama AGRICULTURAL & ME- CHANICAL FAIR ASSOCIATION

Will be held at the Fair Ground at
TALLADEGA, ALA.
Beginning Tuesday, Nov. 12th,
1878, and continuing Five Days.

Nov. 2-21.

Floyd Bush has his pretty little horse here again this season. If she don't take the prize for the fastest nag, it will be because she flies the track.

If anybody wants to buy a buggy that cost \$125, nine months ago, for \$100, let them apply at this office.

The older the Fair gets, the better it gets.

We noticed several gentlemen from Talladega, attending the Fair, among them are Messers. Pownall, Vandiver, Johnson and Huey, among the best citizens of Talladega county. Let our people return the compliment.

Gossee the Talladega Fair, and see if they beat us.

Kind old Jack Frost has stepped in and put a stop to the yellow fever.

Give one day to your country next Tuesday.

Gen. Forney has gone to Cullinan to speak to the Germans. He is soon what of a Dutchman himself.

Go out and vote for the soldier of two wars, on Tuesday.

The lady and three babies have been put up as a side show at the Fair. The placard on the tent says the "greatest wonder of the Nineteenth Century. Admission only twenty cents."

The competition for the elegant silver set offered by Maj. T. W. Francis, for the greatest display from any one farm, is very active. Several farmers have entered, for the prize, and some of them have more than fifty articles on display. We will publish the winner of the prize next week.

Lost—A silver mounted fire shooter pistol—rosewood handle with a piece broken out. Two dollars reward for its return. Apply to W. F. LIARD.

Marshall.

Col. Chilton was taken sick at Talladega, and the large crowd that was awaiting for him the night of his appointment, was disappointed.

The Fair opened up rather gloomy but ended very brightly. Friday, the day we go to press, the attendance is very large.

It is needless to say that the Military Ball of the John Peltam Rifles was a complete success.

The Gadsden Cornet Band was here during the Fair, and played on the Grounds each day. They were the admiration of our people by their splendid proficiency in music, and the esteem of all by the gentlemanly bearing of the members of the Band during their stay. Mr. Lamb, the leader of the Band, is a most accomplished musician, and accommodating gentleman.

We were pleased to meet Bro. Meeks of the Gadsden Times, and Bro. Chas. H. Greer, of the Wedowee Journal, in town this week, attending the Fair.

The rush of job work incident to the Fair has occupied all hands this week, and it has been impossible for us to give that attention to the paper that we should have liked. Editor and printer were all engrossed day and night during the week and jobs waiting. So busy have we been kept, that we have had but few hours in which to visit the Fair Ground during the week.

We will publish the list of principal premiums next week, if indeed we do not publish the entire list.

Owing to the Fair we run the paper over one day, and issue it on Saturday instead of Friday. This will throw some of our papers over to Tuesday that should have gone Saturday; but under the circumstances we feel confident our subscribers will excuse us.

FOR THE FAIR.
At A. M. LANDER'S.
Fresh Beer in kegs or bottles.
Rio Coffee, 5 lbs to the dollar.
Sugar, 0 " " "
Rice, 10 lbs " " "
In fact, everything in the grocery line low for cash.

People who want alcohol can find it at A. M. LANDER'S.

A. M. LANDER'S offers a premium of \$8 in money at the Fair—\$4 for the best colt by his horse and \$2 each for the two next best.

An Undeniable Truth

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will give you of Liver Complaints or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you. For sale by W. M. NISBET, Jacksonville, Ala.



ATHENS, GA., December 8, 1877.

A few nights since I gave my son one dose of Worm-Oil, and the next day he passed 16 large worms. At the same time I gave one dose to my little girl, four years old, and she passed 86 worms from 4 to 15 inches long. Dr. W. F. Phillips.

For sale by Dr. W. M. Nisbet, Jacksonville, July 6, '78—dm.

ELECTION NOTICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA
CALHOUN COUNTY

Notice is hereby given that I, David Z. Goodlett, as the Sheriff of said County, will cause to be opened and held at the several places of voting in the election precincts in said County, on Friday after the first Monday in November, 1878, that being the 5th day of said month, an election for the purpose of electing a Representative in the Congress of the United States for the 7th Congressional District of the State of Alabama, and notice is hereby further given that the following named persons are appointed Inspectors of said election for the respective precincts in said County as hereinafter to wit:

Precinct No. 1—Jacksonville.
Wm H. Boren, Inspectors.
J. M. Caldwell, Inspectors.
T. R. Ward, Inspectors.
J. F. Riley, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 2—Alderson.
Hosea Clegg, Inspectors.
C. H. Bowring, Inspectors.
E. D. McClellan, Inspectors.
Ned Lee, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 3—Four mile spring.
M. W. Woelke, Inspectors.
Richard Bards, Inspectors.
James A. Douglass, Inspectors.
J. H. Bards, Returning officer.
M. D. Spradley, Inspectors.
T. J. Harrison, Inspectors.
J. W. Anderson, Inspectors.
E. J. Haynie, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 4—Gannaway's School House.
M. D. Spradley, Inspectors.
Pre. No. 5—Hollingsworth's School House.
J. W. Anderson, Inspectors.
J. W. Anderson, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 6—Hickory Grove School House.
S. B. White, Inspectors.
Jason Scott, Inspectors.
Carter Boozer, Inspectors.
W. H. McElrath, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 9—Cross Plains.
John F. Gandy, Inspectors.
John Ferguson, Inspectors.
A. M. Stewart, Inspectors.
Cay Keith, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 10—Cross Roads.
S. S. Love, Inspectors.
W. H. McElrath, Inspectors.
Precinct No. 11—White Plains.
J. D. Martin, Inspectors.
J. D. Ward, Inspectors.
Jas S. Hanks, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 12—Cora Grove.
J. J. Young, Inspectors.
J. V. Rhodes, Inspectors.
W. E. Bowring, Inspectors.
Bink Rust, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 13—Oxford.
Henry T. Snow, Inspectors.
John F. Smith, Inspectors.
D. D. Draper, Inspectors.
J. B. Farmer, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 14—Selph Springs.
W. G. Martin, Inspectors.
J. H. Jones, Inspectors.
Milton H. Harrison, Inspectors.
Precinct No. 15—Aniusion.
W. A. McMillion, Inspectors.
H. W. Sides, Inspectors.
Henry Jeffreys, Inspectors.
R. M. Hunter, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 16—Ladiga.
J. R. Graham, Inspectors.
J. P. Wainright, Inspectors.
J. C. Wilson, Inspectors.
W. A. Stewart, Returning officer.
D. Z. GOODLETT, Sheriff.

Precinct No. 17—Hickory Grove School House.
S. B. White, Inspectors.
Carter Boozer, Inspectors.
W. H. McElrath, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 18—Cross Plains.
John F. Gandy, Inspectors.
John Ferguson, Inspectors.
A. M. Stewart, Inspectors.
Cay Keith, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 19—Cross Roads.
S. S. Love, Inspectors.
J. C. Wilson, Inspectors.
Henry Murray, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 20—White Plains.
J. D. Martin, Inspectors.
J. D. Ward, Inspectors.
Jas S. Hanks, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 21—Cora Grove.
J. J. Young, Inspectors.
J. V. Rhodes, Inspectors.
W. E. Bowring, Inspectors.
Bink Rust, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 22—Oxford.
Henry T. Snow, Inspectors.
John F. Smith, Inspectors.
D. D. Draper, Inspectors.
J. B. Farmer, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 23—Selph Springs.
W. G. Martin, Inspectors.
J. H. Jones, Inspectors.
Milton H. Harrison, Inspectors.
Precinct No. 24—Aniusion.
W. A. McMillion, Inspectors.
H. W. Sides, Inspectors.
Henry Jeffreys, Inspectors.
R. M. Hunter, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 25—Ladiga.
J. R. Graham, Inspectors.
J. P. Wainright, Inspectors.
J. C. Wilson, Inspectors.
W. A. Stewart, Returning officer.
D. Z. GOODLETT, Sheriff.

Precinct No. 26—Hickory Grove School House.
S. B. White, Inspectors.
Carter Boozer, Inspectors.
W. H. McElrath, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 27—White Plains.
J. D. Martin, Inspectors.
J. D. Ward, Inspectors.
Jas S. Hanks, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 28—Cora Grove.
J. J. Young, Inspectors.
J. V. Rhodes, Inspectors.
W. E. Bowring, Inspectors.
Bink Rust, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 29—Oxford.
Henry T. Snow, Inspectors.
John F. Smith, Inspectors.
D. D. Draper, Inspectors.
J. B. Farmer, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 30—Selph Springs.
W. G. Martin, Inspectors.
J. H. Jones, Inspectors.
Milton H. Harrison, Inspectors.
Precinct No. 31—Aniusion.
W. A. McMillion, Inspectors.
H. W. Sides, Inspectors.
Henry Jeffreys, Inspectors.
R. M. Hunter, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 32—Ladiga.
J. R. Graham, Inspectors.
J. P. Wainright, Inspectors.
J. C. Wilson, Inspectors.
W. A. Stewart, Returning officer.
D. Z. GOODLETT, Sheriff.

Precinct No. 33—White Plains.
J. D. Martin, Inspectors.
J. D. Ward, Inspectors.
Jas S. Hanks, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 34—Cora Grove.
J. J. Young, Inspectors.
J. V. Rhodes, Inspectors.
W. E. Bowring, Inspectors.
Bink Rust, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 35—Oxford.
Henry T. Snow, Inspectors.
John F. Smith, Inspectors.
D. D. Draper, Inspectors.
J. B. Farmer, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 36—Selph Springs.
W. G. Martin, Inspectors.
J. H. Jones, Inspectors.
Milton H. Harrison, Inspectors.
Precinct No. 37—Aniusion.
W. A. McMillion, Inspectors.
H. W. Sides, Inspectors.
Henry Jeffreys, Inspectors.
R. M. Hunter, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 38—Ladiga.
J. R. Graham, Inspectors.
J. P. Wainright, Inspectors.
J. C. Wilson, Inspectors.
W. A. Stewart, Returning officer.
D. Z. GOODLETT, Sheriff.

Precinct No. 39—White Plains.
J. D. Martin, Inspectors.
J. D. Ward, Inspectors.
Jas S. Hanks, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 40—Cora Grove.
J. J. Young, Inspectors.
J. V. Rhodes, Inspectors.
W. E. Bowring, Inspectors.
Bink Rust, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 41—Oxford.
Henry T. Snow, Inspectors.
John F. Smith, Inspectors.
D. D. Draper, Inspectors.
J. B. Farmer, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 42—Selph Springs.
W. G. Martin, Inspectors.
J. H. Jones, Inspectors.
Milton H. Harrison, Inspectors.
Precinct No. 43—Aniusion.
W. A. McMillion, Inspectors.
H. W. Sides, Inspectors.
Henry Jeffreys, Inspectors.
R. M. Hunter, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 44—Ladiga.
J. R. Graham, Inspectors.
J. P. Wainright, Inspectors.
J. C. Wilson, Inspectors.
W. A. Stewart, Returning officer.
D. Z. GOODLETT, Sheriff.

Precinct No. 45—White Plains.
J. D. Martin, Inspectors.
J. D. Ward, Inspectors.
Jas S. Hanks, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 46—Cora Grove.
J. J. Young, Inspectors.
J. V. Rhodes, Inspectors.
W. E. Bowring, Inspectors.
Bink Rust, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 47—Oxford.
Henry T. Snow, Inspectors.
John F. Smith, Inspectors.
D. D. Draper, Inspectors.
J. B. Farmer, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 48—Selph Springs.
W. G. Martin, Inspectors.
J. H. Jones, Inspectors.
Milton H. Harrison, Inspectors.
Precinct No. 49—Aniusion.
W. A. McMillion, Inspectors.
H. W. Sides, Inspectors.
Henry Jeffreys, Inspectors.
R. M. Hunter, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 50—Ladiga.
J. R. Graham, Inspectors.
J. P. Wainright, Inspectors.
J. C. Wilson, Inspectors.
W. A. Stewart, Returning officer.
D. Z. GOODLETT, Sheriff.

Precinct No. 51—White Plains.
J. D. Martin, Inspectors.
J. D. Ward, Inspectors.
Jas S. Hanks, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 52—Cora Grove.
J. J. Young, Inspectors.
J. V. Rhodes, Inspectors.
W. E. Bowring, Inspectors.
Bink Rust, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 53—Oxford.
Henry T. Snow, Inspectors.
John F. Smith, Inspectors.
D. D. Draper, Inspectors.
J. B. Farmer, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 54—Selph Springs.
W. G. Martin, Inspectors.
J. H. Jones, Inspectors.
Milton H. Harrison, Inspectors.
Precinct No. 55—Aniusion.
W. A. McMillion, Inspectors.
H. W. Sides, Inspectors.
Henry Jeffreys, Inspectors.
R. M. Hunter, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 56—Ladiga.
J. R. Graham, Inspectors.
J. P. Wainright, Inspectors.
J. C. Wilson, Inspectors.
W. A. Stewart, Returning officer.
D. Z. GOODLETT, Sheriff.

Precinct No. 57—White Plains.
J. D. Martin, Inspectors.
J. D. Ward, Inspectors.
Jas S. Hanks, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 58—Cora Grove.
J. J. Young, Inspectors.
J. V. Rhodes, Inspectors.
W. E. Bowring, Inspectors.
Bink Rust, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 59—Oxford.
Henry T. Snow, Inspectors.
John F. Smith, Inspectors.
D. D. Draper, Inspectors.
J. B. Farmer, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 60—Selph Springs.
W. G. Martin, Inspectors.
J. H. Jones, Inspectors.
Milton H. Harrison, Inspectors.
Precinct No. 61—Aniusion.
W. A. McMillion, Inspectors.
H. W. Sides, Inspectors.
Henry Jeffreys, Inspectors.
R. M. Hunter, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 62—Ladiga.
J. R. Graham, Inspectors.
J. P. Wainright, Inspectors.
J. C. Wilson, Inspectors.
W. A. Stewart, Returning officer.
D. Z. GOODLETT, Sheriff.

Precinct No. 63—White Plains.
J. D. Martin, Inspectors.
J. D. Ward, Inspectors.
Jas S. Hanks, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 64—Cora Grove.
J. J. Young, Inspectors.
J. V. Rhodes, Inspectors.
W. E. Bowring, Inspectors.
Bink Rust, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 65—Oxford.
Henry T. Snow, Inspectors.
John F. Smith, Inspectors.
D. D. Draper, Inspectors.
J. B. Farmer, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 66—Selph Springs.
W. G. Martin, Inspectors.
J. H. Jones, Inspectors.
Milton H. Harrison, Inspectors.
Precinct No. 67—Aniusion.
W. A. McMillion, Inspectors.
H. W. Sides, Inspectors.
Henry Jeffreys, Inspectors.
R. M. Hunter, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 68—Ladiga.
J. R. Graham, Inspectors.
J. P. Wainright, Inspectors.
J. C. Wilson, Inspectors.
W. A. Stewart, Returning officer.
D. Z. GOODLETT, Sheriff.

Precinct No. 69—White Plains.
J. D. Martin, Inspectors.
J. D. Ward, Inspectors.
Jas S. Hanks, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 70—Cora Grove.
J. J. Young, Inspectors.
J. V. Rhodes, Inspectors.
W. E. Bowring, Inspectors.
Bink Rust, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 71—Oxford.
Henry T. Snow, Inspectors.
John F. Smith, Inspectors.
D. D. Draper, Inspectors.
J. B. Farmer, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 72—Selph Springs.
W. G. Martin, Inspectors.
J. H. Jones, Inspectors.
Milton H. Harrison, Inspectors.
Precinct No. 73—Aniusion.
W. A. McMillion, Inspectors.
H. W. Sides, Inspectors.
Henry Jeffreys, Inspectors.
R. M. Hunter, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 74—Ladiga.
J. R. Graham, Inspectors.
J. P. Wainright, Inspectors.
J. C. Wilson, Inspectors.
W. A. Stewart, Returning officer.
D. Z. GOODLETT, Sheriff.

Precinct No. 75—White Plains.
J. D. Martin, Inspectors.
J. D. Ward, Inspectors.
Jas S. Hanks, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 76—Cora Grove.
J. J. Young, Inspectors.
J. V. Rhodes, Inspectors.
W. E. Bowring, Inspectors.
Bink Rust, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 77—Oxford.
Henry T. Snow, Inspectors.
John F. Smith, Inspectors.
D. D. Draper, Inspectors.
J. B. Farmer, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 78—Selph Springs.
W. G. Martin, Inspectors.
J. H. Jones, Inspectors.
Milton H. Harrison, Inspectors.
Precinct No. 79—Aniusion.
W. A. McMillion, Inspectors.
H. W. Sides, Inspectors.
Henry Jeffreys, Inspectors.
R. M. Hunter, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 80—Ladiga.
J. R. Graham, Inspectors.
J. P. Wainright, Inspectors.
J. C. Wilson, Inspectors.
W. A. Stewart, Returning officer.
D. Z. GOODLETT, Sheriff.

Precinct No. 81—White Plains.
J. D. Martin, Inspectors.
J. D. Ward, Inspectors.
Jas S. Hanks, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 82—Cora Grove.
J. J. Young, Inspectors.
J. V. Rhodes, Inspectors.
W. E. Bowring, Inspectors.
Bink Rust, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 83—Oxford.
Henry T. Snow, Inspectors.
John F. Smith, Inspectors.
D. D. Draper, Inspectors.
J. B. Farmer, Returning officer.
Precinct No. 84—Selph Springs.
W. G. Martin, Inspectors.
J. H. Jones, Inspectors.
Milton H. Harrison, Inspectors.
Precinct No. 85—Aniusion.
W. A. Mc

AGRICULTURE.

PONY RAISING.—There is a branch of stock-raising that Americans seems to have overlooked, that is, raising ponies for children's use. No more healthy recreation for children could be found than riding. Some ponies come from the Shetland Islands and Peninsula of Corse; cost little or no more than a large dog does, to keep, and all suburban residences can easily accommodate one in some of the out-houses; or, tethered on a lawn, they will take the place of a lawn-mower and utilize the grass. These ponies are of a hardy nature, very intelligent, and make a health-inspiring plaything. In countries where they are common, many tales are told of their sagacity and faithfulness, quite equaling that of the noble St. Bernard dog. I will relate one only of the many told. Some children and their shaggy Shetland were playing on the lawn near a pond. A little girl, who had been sent to the pond to wash, came along, thinking that subject them to the liability of hydrophobia from feline or canine pets. They need little of grain; they will find ample nourishment in summer on the lawn; and in winter they are satisfied with a little coarse hay and occasional tit-bit or sweetmeat, from the children. They drink much water, but very little, goat and deer are hardy, and much more ornamental; and their companionship instills into the mind of infant humanity much nobler thoughts than the cat, dog or goat is capable of inspiring. Why not breed these diminutive horses, and spread them through the land? At Barnet Fair, in London we have seen the Scotch and Shetland ponies sold for from \$10 to \$30 each, just as they come in. In horses, two, three and four years old, it brought up on the lawn with the children, they need no breaking, but conform themselves to their place as simply and quietly as a child learns to talk or walk. In some parts of Westchester County, N. Y., and portions of the Eastern States, only fit for grazing, breed a pony for a yearling, and at a comparatively trifling expense. Thus, while our farmers would secure another marketable article, our suburban citizens could give their children a toy that would enoble; invigorate and strengthen them for their battle in life. Why has this been overlooked?

EFFECT OF DIFFERENT MANURES ON GRASS LAND.—A Yorkshire correspondent of the London *Agricultural Gazette* gives the following, but of experience, which shows that one should not be hasty in judging of the comparative effects of different kinds of manure: "Last year we had a very poor year, and sheep were 12½ cents with about 14 loads of farmyard manure (not very rotten) on 4 acres. The rest of the pasture was sown about three weeks later with special dislodged bones, at the rate of 4 cwt. per acre. The effect of the first dressing was soon visible, and the 4 acres were distinctly marked out from the rest, showing where the manure was applied. This beginning remained unchanged till the beginning of April, and the artificial manure then appeared to have been used in vain. Judgment was given in favor of the yard manure. After this, however, we had some warm weather, with fine growing showers, which soon altered matters, and the line of demarcation became each day less distinct till at length the effect of the bones became manifest. I have now (June 18th) got a most luxuriant mixture of grasses (chiefly red and white clovers) from the portion sown with artificial manure. On the 4-acre piece there is scarcely any clover, and only a poor share of rye-grass and other common varieties. I have dissolved bones on a good deal of grass, and the result in each case is astonishing. My hand is a strong loamy clay."

ALL those wishing to enjoy that high degree of health which pure blood induces and maintains should use Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

SKINNING VS. SCALDING HOGS.—I saw a man dressing a small pig in a manner which was novel to me. Instead of the long and laborious method of heating water and scalding, and skinning, he simply skinned the animal. He said that he could skin six hogs in less time than they could be dressed by scalding. The pork looked nicer than I expected to see it—in fact, fatter as well as when the skin was left on. There was one butcher or more in the neighborhood who skinned hogs for the sake of the skin, and the process of scalding costs dollars or more. Therefore the farmers who do not care to eat the hogs have their hogs skinned, or such of them as they intend to keep for their own eating. I was unable to learn what price the skins brought in the market or to what use they are put. Probably they are worth as much as the price usually obtained for butchering, and the farmers would not choose to give for the hide instead of money. Whether the hives are used for silk, or "Russian leather," hand bags and pocket books I know not; but if they do the world any good in that way it is more than they do in the pork barrel. As a matter of curiosity I would add that the hide from a 200 pound pig weighs about 12½ pounds.

The Tailor Bird.

The tailor bird, which is found in India and the Indian Archipelago, is a sober little creature, not more conspicuous than a common sparrow, and is chiefly remarkable for its curious nest, which is made in a singular and most ingenious manner. Taking two leaves at the extremity of a slender twig, the bird literally sews them together at their edges, till taking the place of the needle, and the vegetable fiber constituting the thread. A quantity of soft cottony down is then pushed between the leaves, and a convenient hollow scraped out, in which the eggs may lie and the young may rest at their ease. Sometimes, if the leaf be large enough, its two edges are drawn together, but in general a pair of leaves are needed. A few feathers are sometimes mixed with the down. This curious nest is evidently hung at the very extremity of the twigs in order to keep out of the way of the monkeys, snakes, and other enemies which might otherwise attack and devour mother and young together.

A STRUMOUS COUGH that will not yield to ordinary remedies, may be thoroughly cured by Dr. Atlee's Extract of Sarsaparilla, a remedy in Bronchial and Pulmonary disorders.

SCIENTIFIC.

Deep Sea Soundings.—The mean depth of the Atlantic, is a little over 2,000 fathoms. An elevated ridge, rising to an average height of about 1,000 fathoms below the surface, traverses the banks of the North and South Atlantic in meridional direction, from Cape Farewell, in the north, south to the Gough Island, following roughly the outlines of the coasts of the Old and the New Worlds. This ridge, with two branches, divides the Atlantic into three great basins; an eastern, which extends from Ireland nearly to the Cape of Good Hope, with an average depth along the middle line of 2,600 fathoms; a north-western, which occupies the greater part of the Atlantic, and a southern, with an average depth of 3,000 fathoms; and a gulf running up the coast of South America as far as Cape Orange, and open to the southward, with a mean depth of 3,000 fathoms. 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VOLUME XLII.

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AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
GADSDEN, ALA.

G. C. KELLY, JOHN T. MARTIN

ELLIS & MARTIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Alabama.

Have associated in the practice of their profession, and will attend to all business connected to them, in the courts of the 11th judicial circuit, and adjoining counties in the supreme court of the state.

May 1, 1878.

H. L. STEVENSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

J. D. ARNOLD,

SURGEON DENTIST

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

All work executed in the most durable and scientific manner.

Charges very moderate.

Jay 25, 1878.

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REPUBLICAN OFFICE

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 2169.

THE OLD GRIST MILL.

By Willow Brook, beneath the hill,
Stands quaint and gray the old grist mill
Spring mosses on its steep roof grow
Where broad their shade the willows throw.
The pond near by is clear and deep,
And round its brink the alders sweep;
The lily pads spread gay and green,
The lilies white and gold between;
While grinds the mill with rumbling sound
The water-wheel turns round and round.

Among the reeds the muskrat dives;
And swift the willow homeward flies;
The robin sits in cedar near
Where Willow Brook runs swift and clear;
The children by the school-house play,
Where slumberous shadows softly stray
And warm and low the summer breeze
Is whispering thro' the willow leaves;
While grinds the mill with rumbling sound
The water-wheel turns round and round.

The crows now wing their southern way
The squirrels in the nut trees play;
With mirth about the school boys run;
The mountains blush 'neath autumn's sun
Their grain they bring adown the hill,
The farmers, to the old grist mill;
And faint from far 'er hill and date
Falls on the ear the thresher's flail,
While grinds the mill with rumbling sound
The water-wheel turns round and round.

Long years have come and passed away;
The mill with age is gaunt and gray;
The roof gaps wide to rain and sun;
With cobwebs thick the walls are hung;
The pond is overgrown with weeds;
The marsh-wren builds among the reeds;
The night winds thro' the willows moan;
The school-house gone, the children grown;
The farmers sleep where wild flowers grow
Who brought their grain so long ago.
When ground the mill with rumbling sound
And the water-wheel turned round and round.

Flame Under Ashes.

Reginald Douglas had just returned from the Occident, and it was not tardily made known that he had accumulated a fortune within the shadow of the Golden Gate.

He was much past forty, and a childless widower, and it was not long before his sister knew that he intended to make her handsome son his heir.

But Mrs. Guion was plentifully endowed with the good things of this world, and demurred in a manner seemingly wise and affectionate.

"You are not old Reggy," she observed, tenderly, "and most desirable women admire you. Why should you not marry again and rear up a family of heirs and heiresses of your own?"

A most satisfied smile curled his bearded lips.

"I did not find matrimony so sweet and fine a state that I should wish to try it again," he answered.

"And yet your late wife was said to be beautiful, irreproachable, and rich and aristocratic like yourself," returned the sister.

"Yes," he replied slowly, "but a wife if unloved and unloving may be all this and yet make a home a hateful place, and a husband a cynic or a friend."

"How very shocking!" ejaculated Mrs. Guion.

"The only woman I ever loved, he went on bitterly, "was false, or thinking me so, vanished out of my life in silence and mystery; and that event left my heart in ashes. I married in angry haste, and my bonds are my rightful punishment."

"There must still be flame beneath the ashes, Reginald," was the half-playful reply; "or surely you could not remember Agnes De Idevile?"

"It is not of money I am speaking," he responded, proudly, but with that sort of pride that seems sacrificing something of itself. "I think you have some influence with one who is making us—my husband and me—very unhappy. Could you persuade one, do you think, that it is best to let true love have its way, and that I would not make an unworthy wife?"

Two big tears lay on the soft cheeks, and her womanly eyes were full upon him.

"An unworthy wife! Why, my dear child, I should consider myself a fortunate man if your husband could be my own son, if I had one. Ah! what is this?"

As he spoke, Albert Guion, agitated and embarrassed, advanced to the bedside and drew the pretty pleader within his strong arms.

"Then you will not allow mother to be too unkind to us, Uncle Reginald?"

"Which do you care more for, her affection or your birthright?" he asked, sternly.

"I care for both, uncle," was the answer; "but for Susie more than all."

There was a long silence.

Reginald Douglas was battling with his pride and the olden tenderness that still made his life so bitter, as well as with the humorous sense of his position.

"We shall see," he said at last; "send for your mother, and let me think alone."

Albert Guion led his young wife out of the room, and for a long time the proud man lay watching the sunshine playing on the wall, and thinking of the old, dear time, when one sweet face had been more precious to him than favor or fortune, and the agony and madness that had sickened him when he had lost the one love of his life.

"After all it is not stone but flame under the ashes of my heart," he mused, but his face was set and hard, and his stormy eyes were stern.

He thought the slender, graceful woman who fluttered and trembled as she came noiselessly into the chamber with white-satin-shod feet.

"He shall never have a dollar of mine except on conditions that will make it impossible for him to take a wife from a class beneath him," answered the wealthy man. "The good old granite Douglass pride is beneath the ashes of my heart—no dissolving flame, as you shall see."

Then she stopped, and a blush flushed over the unadorned beauty of her countenance.

She had never been false to him except in deeming him untrue, and he, in his softened mood, spoke to her as a lover speaks to the one woman of his life-long worship.

"You are mine," he said at last, drawing her closely to him, "you are mine by the right of discovery and possession, and I shall hold you in my arms until you promise to be my wife before the roses are gone."

"I am glad that it is so, Reggy," rejoined Mrs. Guion.

"And now I will go out to find the lad," said her brother.

The day was heavy with a cloudy heat as he went forth, and as he reached

the whirling Broaday, a shock

thunder cracked across the dead air.

He turned into a side street, and was half across it when a blinding light

flashing dazed him.

Perhaps it was the changeless love

THE OLD GRIST MILL.

alarum, a roar of grinding wheels and crashing hoofs, and the next instant felt himself struck down, dully stunned, and conscious only of a great stinging sensation of pain.

Hours later when his senses came back, he found himself in a pretty, simple chamber, along with the fairest creature he had ever seen.

She was a petite blonde, colorless as snow, with black gray eyes and dead gold hair, like a nimbus framing her perfect and angelic young face.

She was evidently a lady, notwithstanding her meek robes and unadorned surroundings.

A motion fretted his bruises, and he uttered a groan.

She was at his side instantly, holding a dainty cup to his lips with an authoritative hand.

"Please take this," she said, with coaxing sweetness. "You must sleep again if you would soon be well."

And so he drank and slept again, and again awoke to marvel at the graces of his lovely nurse.

He asked no questions. As in a dream he fancied that some siren had given him to drink of the lotus-eater's cup, and that he would be content to lie there in supine helplessness forever.

But the second day when he awoke, and felt his strength coming back anew, his fancies vanished.

"I must request my ministering angel to send me home," he thought.

He looked about the little chamber, but she was not there.

But through the open door he caught a flutter of white garments and a shimmer of dead gold hair.

"Dr. Wittenbells tells me that your gentle nursing has saved my life," a man's low whisper was saying. "My dear little wife, what a treasure you are."

Then followed a brief murmured colloquy, unconsciously telling the listener that grave difficulties of some kind had beset their wedded love.

"They are troubled for want of money," he thought, "and I have been a burden to them, but their burden shall be a bag of gold to them."

Then he called faintly.

His lovely nurse came quickly to him, her lovely cheeks flushed like sunrise on snow.

"I have heard that you saved my life," he said.

"And what more?" she asked confusedly.

"That you are in some sort of trouble," he smiled. "Will you let me help you? It is my duty, and it is your right to ask what you will. Anything you ask is yours."

"Anything?" she returned, her sweet face whitening and anxious.

"Yes," he answered; "I am quite rich enough to give all you may ask."

"It is not of money I am speaking," he responded, proudly, but with that sort of pride that seems sacrificing something of itself. "I think you have some influence with one who is making us—my husband and me—very unhappy. Could you persuade one, do you think, that it is best to let true love have its way, and that I would not make an unworthy wife?"

The eruption in 1861 was accompanied with great currents of lava, which down over most of the villages at the base of the mountain, and at the same time torrents of boiling water were sent forth.

The eruption of 1779 is described as among the grandest and most terrible of these phenomena. White sulphurous smoke, like heaps of cotton, rose up four times as high as the volcano, and spread about to a proportional extent.

In June, 1794, occurred a terrible eruption which destroyed the town of Tore del Greco. A single stream of lava was estimated by BREISLAK as containing more than 46,000,000 cubic feet.

The eruption of 1822 broke up the whole top of the mountain and formed an elliptical chasm about three miles in circumference, and supposed to be 2,000 feet deep. In May, 1855, the floods of lava destroyed

SATURDAY, NOV. 9, 1878.

The election in this county passed off very quietly. Only a small vote was polled.

This was the only District in the State in which there was no opposition to the regular nomine of the Democratic party. The compliment bestowed upon Gen. Forney was a high one indeed. In a District composed of eminent men who have made brilliant records upon the political arena, and who have won reputation at the bar and at the hustings, no opposition whatever was developed; and so invincible was he regarded, that many of his warmest friends, and most enthusiastic supporters failed to cast their votes for him, realizing as they did, the utter impossibility of defeat. This is but an evidence of his unbounded popularity, and the wonderful hold he has upon the affection of his people, and it clearly indicates the tremendous majority he would have received, had there been a shadow of opposition.

Ten years ago a Greenback dollar was worth 72 cents. To-day it is worth 994 cents. It is now worth 273 cents more than it was then. The advocates of a sound currency effected that improvement, acting within the Democratic and Conservative organization. Could a Greenback party, organized as that of to do, have accomplished more? And if not, why should a distinct organization now be necessary in order to carry out currency reforms? —Livingston Journal.

The following is one of the planks of the Greenback-Labor platform on which Mr. Armstrong is running for Congress in the Montgomery District:

When the price of labor is due and unpaid, any laborer who is not so paid, shall be enabled to enter any court of competent jurisdiction and upon that statement, properly verified, without any further formality, cause the appointment of a receiver to take charge of his residence, and apply enough of the same to the payment of any labor unpaid, before using the estate or any portion thereof for any other purpose.

Mr. Planter, how do you like that? Would you not prefer the old Freedmen's bureau to such a law? A receiver to take possession of and control your property upon the mere statement of a laborer that he has not been fully paid for his services up to date? —Livingston Journal.

The colored people of Richmond Va., have laid a meeting and resolved to support Gen. Johnston, the Democratic nominee for Congress instead of Mr. Newman the Greenback man. One of their wherewhers, reported by the committee and adopted by the meeting reads as follows:

Whereas, There are two candidates in the field asking the suffrage of the people, your committee, after serious and mature consideration of the premises, are of the opinion that it is best for the colored people of this city and of this district to support and stand by the soldier and sailor men of the district of whom we receive our daily bread, and upon whom we must necessarily depend for future prosperity.

Florida is one of the Southern states that has emerged from carpet-bag rule with credit unharmed. Gov. Drew has just ordered the state collector to collect only a part of the state tax, because the collection of the entire amount assessed would yield a greater sum than is required in the administration of the state government.

This is no fine and Alabama's no place for a third party. Let those who have been led into it do it by any such political non-cause stop, reflect, and come back to the Democratic party. There will be but two parties in the contest in 1880. Let all those who do not expect to win with the Republicans then come into full fellowship with the Democrats now —Livingston Journal.

A special from Nashville says three hundred Blair distillers, who have been before the U. S. Court during the week, have been hopelessly demoralized in consequence of heavy penalties imposed. Sixty have been fined one hundred to one thousand dollars, and sentenced to imprisonment from one to six months in jail. One hundred and fifty others have forfeited their bonds and fled the mountains.

A few years ago the Alabama Pewiticiary entailed on the State an annual expense of from \$25,000 to \$20,000. For the fiscal year ending 30th of last September, it paid a profit of \$5,619. So much for Democratic retrenchment and reform. —Livingston Journal.

H. L. STEVENSON, Administrator &c.

Notice of Land Renting. The undersigned, as Executor of the Estate of Thos. K. Cook, deceased, will proceed, on

MONDAY the 11th day of NOV., next, to rent for the ensuing year, the lands of the estate of said deceased, a public entry. The cultivable land consists of three lots, one of about eighty acres, of fifty-five acres and one of forty acres.

Said land will be rented at White Plains, Ala., upon a credit of twelve months. Parties renting will be required to give note and approved securities for the payment of the rents.

W. M. HAMES, Register.

Nov. 4 — It

Notice of Personal Property.

Under and by virtue of an order issued by the Honorable the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, the undersigned as Guardian for J. B. Williams will sell at public entry to the highest bidder the following personal property to wit:

One horse, 2 wagons, household and kitchen furniture, plows and plow gear, 1 yoke of oxen, 500 bushels corn and tobacco, ladder and various other articles not mentioned. Said personal property will be sold at the public entry on the 10th day of November, 1878.

Parties to appear and plead to answer the bill of complaint in this case on the 25th day of Dec. 1878, or a decree for payment of the same, will be required to pay cash for articles sold over ten dollars; for all articles sold for over ten dollars, notes payable 12 months from date with two approved securities will be required. J. W. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 26 — G. L. GRIFFIN & Co.

Notice of Land Renting. The undersigned, as Executor of the

Estate of W. B. Morris, one of his Turbine Water Wheels, of small size, (29 inches in diameter,) for the purpose of running my cotton gin, and have given it a fair trial, and am pleased to say that it comes fully up to my highest expectations. I have a small quantity of cotton seed, and will sell at public entry to the highest bidder, the following described lands, to wit:

The West 2 of North East 3, East 1 of North West 18, W. 1, T. 18, and a strip thirteen rods wide, lying South of the above described land — in Section 5, Township 16, Range 8, and known as a part of the Border's Mill Tract — situated in Choccolocco valley, in said county.

Said land will be rented at White Plains, Ala., upon a credit of twelve months. Parties renting will be required to give note and approved securities for the payment of the rents.

W. M. SCARBROUGH.

Oct. 26 — St. Executor &c.

Notice of Land Renting. The undersigned, as Executor of the

Estate of W. B. Morris, Turbine wheel which cost him \$1,000, and which he had never used at home, instead of sending it North to further enrich already bloated capitalists.

JAMES KEMP.

Kemp's Creek, Ala.

Oct. 26 — St.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The undersigned is hereby given that the undersigned will petition the next General Assembly to pass a law authorizing her to peddle without license.

SALLIE J. W. McADAMS.

Jacksonville Oct. 26th 1878.

A. M. WHITESIDE.

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Oct. 26 — St.

The result of the Congressional elections in most of the States of the Union was on the whole satisfactory to the Democrats and gives them a greater majority in the next Congress than the present.

GENERAL NEWS.

There was a tree felled in Texas recently, in which was found the skeleton of a human being.

A negro in Savannah Ga., fell the distance of seventy feet off of a building in that city.

There are now six new railroads being built in Iowa.

A severe storm swept the Atlantic Coast from the Gulf of Mexico, to the State of Maine.

A lady at St. Louis used a kerosene can to pour oil upon a slow fire, and in two hours afterwards she was a charred and blackened corpse.

A seven year old boy in Randolph county picks one hundred pounds of cotton every day.

A Greasy house was broken open last week in Wadsworth. A few articles and about three dollars in cash were taken.

A Vienna firm is now manufacturing glass slippers.

The Indians out West recently rushed in among the white people of Kansas and killed several persons, — destroyed a great deal of property, and laid waste to many peaceful homes.

The most authentic news from Rome Ga., points to the election of Felton over Lester by a considerable majority.

The indications point to the election of Lowe over Garth, in the 8th District.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 4.—A fire in Macoz destroyed the west half of the business block of that town. Eleven houses with light stocks of goods were burned. The loss is estimated at thirteen thousand dollars, on which there is insurance to the amount of three thousand and five hundred dollars. The fire is supposed to have been accidentally started.

Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas advice,

state that burning fires are still razing

those states, destroying grain, bridges, fences, and other property.

Unforeseen reports prevailed in Lincolne, Neb., Oct. 24 that Albia, Boone county a town of 250 inhabitants, had been totally destroyed. It is supposed the fires, in some cases had been lighted by the Cheyennes.

At Cincinnati, recently, the dwelling of Michael Reinhart was burned. Reinhart on awaking ran up stairs to rescue his little daughter, and in doing so was obliged to pass through the flames. He found the child with her right dress burning, and grasping her in his arms he forced his way back through the flames and reached the ground in safety. The child was badly burned about the face and hands. Reinhart probably fractured his right arm, and being burned almost to the bone, and the flesh was almost off his hand.

The industrious and laboring class of the South, are the people that are most respected and honored by all; and it is by their good works and noble deeds that she was once more brought to life after being so completely robbed and trampled upon. And if they wish a continuance of success, let them patronize "home manufacturers," and spend their money with the mechanics and merchants at home, where they will stand a chance of getting it again, instead of sending it to the North or West to further enrich already bloated bondholders.

IN CHANCERY.

Bessie A. White, In Chancery at Jacksonville, Alabama, by next friend Simon Jewell, Nov. 1st, 1878.

John C. White, In this cause, it's

made to appear, the Register by affidavit of G. C. Ell, complainant's solicitor, that the defendant, John C. White, is a non-resident of this State, and that his last place of residence, known to affiant was Gold Hill Nevada, and further, that the said defendant is over the age of twenty years. It is further, on affidavit, that he is a citizen of the United States, and is entitled to the highest protection of the law.

The defendant, John C. White, is a

resident of Jacksonville, and is

engaged in the following described business:

Administrator's Sale of Land.

Under and by virtue of an order issued by the Honorable the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, the undersigned as Guardian for the Estate of Miles W. Abernathy, deceased, will sell at public entry to the highest bidder the following described lands to wit:

Lots one, seven and eight in section 16 containing eighty acres each — also a part of S. W. quarter of section 15, beginning at the half mile stone; thence north 51° W. 100 rods to the half mile stone; thence north 84° east 115 rods to a stake and pointers on east side of mountain; thence west 52° east 100 rods to a stake and pointers on section line; thence south 52° west 100 rods to the said point; thence south 30° west to a stake and pointers on the line; thence with said line to beginning, including the fine Merchant Mills and all appurtenances; also 103 acres in section 15, adjoining the lands of Alfred J. and John C. White to appear and plead to answer the bill of complaint in this case on the 25th day of Dec. 1878, or a decree for payment of the same, will be required to pay cash for articles sold over ten dollars; for all articles sold for over ten dollars, notes payable 12 months from date with two approved securities will be required. J. W. WILLIAMS.

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One horse, 2 wagons, household and kitchen furniture, plows and plow gear, 1 yoke of oxen, 500 bushels corn and tobacco, ladder and various other articles not mentioned. Said personal property will be sold at the public entry on the 10th day of November, 1878.

Parties to appear and plead to answer the bill of complaint in this case on the 25th day of Dec. 1878, or a decree for payment of the same, will be required to pay cash for articles sold over ten dollars; for all articles sold for over ten dollars, notes payable 12 months from date with two approved securities will be required. J. W. WILLIAMS.

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AGRICULTURE.

NEATNESS IN THE DAIRY.—Quality is always a measure of value; and unless perfect cleanliness is observed, the quality of butter or cheese cannot be of the best. Any difference, but the expert buyer, or the fastidious consumer, will instantly detect inferiority in flavor, and hence be slow to purchase. Means for washing or brushing cows are rarely seen in a stable, and still less frequently is opportunity offered for cleansing the hands of milkers. So that in the great majority of cases, impurities in the milk are not detected, and become absorbed by the butter. Dairymen admit the value of cleanliness and skill, but are not always aware of what constitutes proper cleanliness. As a blind sunset, so some persons cannot understand what perfect cleanliness and purity are, and they never even dream of it. This is the case with the visiting the Echo Farm dairy at Litchfield, Ct. There the stalls were cleanly sanded, and without stain; not a loose hair was to be found upon the cows; the stable was spacious, airy, and well lighted; the cows' udders were scrupulously clean; the milkers' hands were carefully washed before milking; and, even the cows' udders were clean, and were clean, foul language or noisy talk being forbidden and avoided. The most scrupulous cleanliness was carried out in the dairy, every utensil was pure and bright, and the dairymen who superintended the butter-making was a pattern of feminine neatness. No one, however fastidious or exacting, could object to the product of such care; and there is no doubt, why the same methods could not be observed anywhere. A cottage can be kept as clean as a palace, and a very ordinary dairy can be made as clean as that of the Echo Farm. We give herewith a few hints as to how this cleanly management may be practiced: All droppings should be removed out at least once a day. The litter should be straw, not wood, or earth, being either than straw. The cows should be cleaned, carded, and brushed daily, and in the spring when the coat is falling off, they should be brushed before each milking. The stable should be well lighted, and kept whitewashed and free from dust and cobwebs. Before the milking, the udders should be brushed, wiped or washed; then, washed, they should be thoroughly dried at once to avoid cracking of the teats, and clear water used. We find a brush, or sponge, preferable to a cloth for this purpose.

PLASTER AND CLOVER.—Farmers must inform themselves as to the necessity of supplying nitrogen to their soils and to their animals. Plants can not mature without nitrogen. A full supply will insure a paying crop. Animals can not thrive without food containing nitrogen. As the nitrogen supplied to animals and plants is again returned through their excretion and decay in the form of ammonium. This volatile substance floats over the earth in the atmosphere, is condensed by the hydrogen of water and descends to the earth, whereas, if converted to a salt it is assimilated by cultivated plants. Gypsum is the steady and certain agent that will lay its invisible hand upon it and fix it as a salt, in which form the nitrogen is reabsorbed by the soil and to plants. Clover is par excellence a plant most active in taking up ammonia of nitrogen and storing above and below. As a forage it is invaluable. As a manurial plant it has but few equals. Plaster is then a fertilizer always to be within the reach of the cultivator of the soil. It should be strewn over the floor of the stable, over the animal stalls, and stable stands, in the process of purification and decay, over his fields, no matter to what crop he devotes them. If there is any farmer who doubts the scientific experiment of Liebig, my advice is for such a one to purchase Liebig's agricultural chemistry, and study and read it over and he will then cease to be the creature of prejudice and ignorance,

The healthy growth of the baby is dependent upon its freedom from the pernicious effects of opium. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is the best remedy known for the diseases of early childhood.

VALUABLE TREE WASH.—William Saunders, of the government garden at Washington, has the following wash for fruit trees: Put half a bushel of lime and four pounds of powdered sulphur in a tight barrel, slackening the lime with hot water, the mouth of the barrel being covered with a cloth. This is reduced to the consistency of ordinary wash, and at the time of application half an ounce of carbolic acid and one gill of liquid Dr. Saunders says, "I generally applied it in the spring, before the leaves make their appearance, but I am convinced that it would be more effective if applied later. But then it is difficult to do so when the tree is in foliage."

Fatal Plunge over a Waterfall.

George Compton, who keeps a summer boarding house near the Delaware Water Gap, on the Pennsylvania side of the river, accompanied by his wife, daughter, and a number of his guests left home recently to drive to Bushkill and vicinity for the purpose of visiting the numerous retreats in that romantic section. As they were about starting for home one of the party proposed that they should visit the Bushkill Falls, two miles from the village. Arriving at the Falls, Mr. Compton, his wife and daughter Josephine, the latter a beautiful and accomplished girl, aged seventeen, separated from the rest of the party and went to the head of the cataract. Miss Compton waited cautiously to the edge of the fall, and while looking at the seething waters 120 feet below became dizzy, lost her balance, and with a shriek for help fell headlong down the rocky abyss. As she disappeared from sight Mrs. Compton who saw her fall, became almost wild from grief, and was with difficulty prevented from leaping down the cataract after her daughter. Mr. Compton hastened to the foot of the falls to find his unfortunate child feebly combatting the rough billows and struggling to reach the shore. Without a moment's hesitation he jumped into the stream, and after a desperate struggle succeeded in rescuing her. As he emerged from the water the almost heart-broken mother arrived upon the scene. A physician was summoned, who upon arriving pronounced her injuries of a fatal nature. Her body was bruised and mangled in her head to her feet.

It is almost a wrong to write with a bad cough or cold, when the first is great and a remedy so sure, prompt and thorough as Dr. Ayne's Expectorant can be readily found.

SCIENTIFIC.

Disinfectants and Deodorants.—Thos. Taylor, Microscopist of the Department of Agriculture, gives the following in the Washington Evening Star: During the year 1876 a made series of experiments on the disposal of living oil of eucalyptus globulus and spirits of turpentine, which were published in the report of the Department of Agriculture for that year. I found that the oil of eucalyptus disinfects fresh meat as effectually as carbolic acid, besides being a powerful deodorizer, and on combining it with soap found a agreeable and deodorizing soap. I followed the medical advice with excellent effect. The rheumatism decreased steadily; in three months he could not sleep, and for days together depriving him of the use of his arms. His physician, after trying various remedies without avail, recommended the discontinuance of coffee, which as it increased bile and nervousness, could not be used. I then followed the medical advice with excellent effect. The rheumatism decreased steadily; in three months he was entirely free from it, and has never had it since, except some six months when, returning to his coffee, the rheumatism immediately reappeared. We should have thought there might be reason to believe coffee a creator of rheumatism, but the facts are to the contrary. The oil of eucalyptus was added to the list of disinfectants one of general application, and it has for many purposes the advantage of cheapness with remarkable effectiveness. I allude to gasoline, one of the products of petroleum. Gasoline when applied to the germs of fungi or of other eukaryotic plants instantly destroys them, although it fails to deodorize gasoline. The solvent of oil-soluble salts destroys animal forms and fat degeneration gives way to it. It may be employed full strength to wash delicate and tender plants and sores without producing pain. It is wholly devoid of the caustic principle, even when applied to the tongue; it produces no disagreeable sensation. A single drop applied to the tongue, it is a powerful deodorizer, as it is a very explosive gas. When dissolved in water it decomposes, and the resulting solution is by far the most destructive of any animal life. When gasoline is applied to a wound or to any delicate part of the body, on evaporation it produces the sensation of cold, followed soon after by a sensation of heat. Of course all experiments should be made in the absence of artificial light, as it is a very explosive gas. When dissolved in water it decomposes, and the resulting solution is by far the most destructive of any animal life. When gasoline is applied to a wound or to any delicate part of the body, on evaporation it produces the sensation of cold, followed soon after by a sensation of heat. Of course all experiments should be made in the absence of artificial light, as it is a very explosive gas. 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VOLUME XLII.

THE REPUBLICAN.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

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THE TWIN BRACELETS.

"I will not threaten you, Hilton, Years ago I made my will, and you will be my heir. I shall not alter one line of that document, because I will not bribe you to do my will, or even to be an honorable man. You may marry whom you will, may defy my wishes in every way, and lose my love and my respect, but the money will still be bequeathed to me."

The quick, indignant flush upon Hilton's face, the sudden earnestness of his figure, told that his uncle had well calculated the effect of his words. Truly, with his frank, brown eyes, his sensitive mouth, his broad white brow, he looked little like a man to be bribed; but it was as easy to read that he could be ruled by his affections. When he spoke, his voice was low and his tone pleading.

"Do you mean, Uncle George, that I shall lose your love and respect if I marry Ada Willet?"

"Or any other woman who is absolutely nobody. What do you know of her?"

"Only that she is the loveliest, noblest woman I ever saw. If you knew her you—

"Yes, yes; but I mean, what do you know of her family?"

"Only what she told me herself, that her mother died of poverty, after struggling to support herself by her needle. They were miserably poor for a long time, and then Mrs. Willet began to give work to Ada's mother. When she died, Mrs. Willet took Ada to her own home; and, after giving her every advantage her own child could have enjoyed, adopted her."

"What was her own name?"

"Smith."

"Bah!" said Mr. Hilton, with every expression of deep disgust. "Well, marry her, if you will. Your present allowance shall be doubled, but you need not bring her here; and, with a sudden fierceness, he added, "I want no woman here, to remind me of a past I hoped I had forgotten."

Never, in all his recollection of his grave, quiet uncle had Hilton seen him so moved. His voice was sharp with the pang of some sudden memory, his eyes flashed, and his whole frame trembled with emotion.

"You are a man now," he said, with one of those strange impulses to confidence that often seize the most reserved men, "a man seeking a wife. I will tell you what has never before passed my lips to any living being. I have a wife somewhere, and a child, it may be."

Utter astonishment kept Hilton silent.

"It is all my own fault," Mr. Hilton continued, "that I am a lonely, miserable man, instead of a happy husband and father. Twenty years ago, when I was past forty years old, I fell in love. Fell in love, for I was a fair young man, a successful lawyer, commanding great wealth. Myra was twenty-five, superbly handsome, accomplished and graceful.

"I thought she loved me. I thought

there was only trust and devotion in the love-light of her large eyes, the varying color upon her cheek. We were married, travelled two years in Europe, and then returned here to this house, and opened its doors to society. Our child was nearly a year old when we came home, and what love I could spare from Myra, I gave to Baby Anna. We were very popular being hospitable and generous, gathering around us refined people, and both exerting ourselves to the utmost for the pleasure of our guests. But while we were travelling, all in all to each other, there was sleeping in my heart a demon which stirred to life when we returned. Strong as my love I found my jealousy. I was a fool, a mad, jealous fool—for I stung a sensitive woman to contempt of my opinion, defiance of my unworthy suspicions. Now I can see that Myra was but filling her proper place in society as hostess or guest; but then, blinded by my jealousy, I grudged any other man a pleasant look or a cheery word, I cannot tell you now of every scene

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 2170.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Prosperity is not without many fears and distresses; and adversity is not without comforts and hopes.

No man can long locked up in his heart a strong desire to do good; it will show itself in action.

Some of the grandest things which have been achieved were by those whom we thought our inferiors.

Narrow not your mind to your own selfishness, but give it a broad field for your fellow men to work in.

What men want is not talent but purpose; in other words not the power to achieve but the will to labor.

A sour heart will never make a sweet life. Plant the crab apple where you will, it will never bear pippins.

The chief properties of wisdom are to be mindful of things past, careful of things present, provident of things to come.

We must row with the oars we have and as we can not order the wind, we are obliged to sail with the wind that God gives.

The infidel Arab said, "I will lose my camel and trust in God." "The man of faith says, 'I will tie my camel and trust in God.'

There is no merit where there is no merit; and ill experience stamps the mark of strength, cowards may pass for heroes, faith for falsehood.

The narrow-minded ask, is this one of our tribe, or is he a stranger? But to those who are of a noble disposition the whole world is but one family.

Character is the eternal temple that each one begins to rear, yet death only can complete. The finer the architecture, the more fit for the indwelling of angels.

With every exertion, the best man can do is a moderate amount of good; but it seems in the power of the most contemptible individual to do incautious mischief.

Anxiety is the poison of life: the parent of many sins and more miseries. Why, then, allow it, when we know that all the future is guided by a Father's hand?

The exercise of Approbateness is specially blameable when a person aims at the esteem and affections of people by means in appearance honest, but in their end pernicious and destructive.

It is not worth while to think too much about doing good. Doing the best that we know, minute by minute and hour by hour, we insensibly grow to goodness as fruit grows to ripeness.

Stern says in his Koran: "I never drink—I can not do it on equal terms with others. It costs them only one day, but me three: the first in sinning, the second in suffering, and the third in repenting."

True honor results from the secret satisfaction of our own minds, and is derived us both by religion and the surfaces of wise men—it is the shadow of wisdom and virtue, and it is inseparable from them.

Two of the most precious things on this side the grave are reputation and life. And yet, strange to tell, the most contemptible whisper may deprive us of the first, and the weakest weapon of the second. Be more anxious, then, to deserve a good name than to possess it.

Make not a hungry soul sorrowful, neither provoke a man in his distress. Reproach not a man that turneth from sin, but remember that we are all worthy of punishment. Do good unto thy friend before thou diest, and according to thy ability stretch out thy hand and give to him.

Nature made us just, that we might share our goods with each other, and supply each other's wants. We can in no way assimilate ourselves so much with the benevolent disposition of the Creator, as by contributing to the health, comfort, and happiness of our fellow creatures.

How the universal heart of man blesses flowers! They are wreathed round the cradle, the marriage altar, and the tomb. The Persian in the Far East delights in their perfume, and writes his love in nosegays; while the Indian child of the Far West clasps his hands with glee as he gathers the abundant blossoms—the illuminated scriptures of the prairies. The cupid of the ancient Hindoo tipped his arrows with flowers, and orange flowers are a bridal crown with us, a nation of yesterday.

As bees sting not the flesh, if smeared with honey, opposition and wrath even are baffled by love. "Prepare yourselves as the athletes used to do for their exercises; oil your mind and manners to give them the necessary suppleness and flexibility; strength alone will not do." This advice of Chesterfield sprung from policy, not love. A child may yet his selfishness in honeyed words and sweet-sounding smiles. Bonaparte studied canners with Talma the actor; and Minna, one of the most hideous and wicked of men, possessed a wizard's spell that bound to him men, and women too, as the serpent charmed the dove.

We never wake in the morning but we are not strengthened for the day; we never go to bed at night without needing grace to cover the sins of the past. We are all periled of life; when we begin with Christ in our journey days we need to be kept from sins and follies. In middle life our needs are greater, and in old age we are needy still. So needy are we that in lying down to die we need our last bed to be made for us in mercy. So needy are we that if Jesus had not prepared a mansion for us in heaven we should have no place to dwell in. We are full of wants, as the sea is full of water. We must keep those two adjectives close together in our confession, "I am poor and needy."

I agree with the great scholar Bengal that death should not become a spiritual paradise, but should be regarded as the natural close of our ordinary life; the final note of the psalm of which each day has been a stanza. We ought so to live that to die would be no more remarkable than for a man in the middle of business to hear a knock at the street door, and quietly to step away from his engagements. There should be no hurrying for a clergyman to administer sacraments, or for a lawyer to file a hasty will, or for an enraged relative to make peace; but all should be arranged and ordered as if we kept our account closely balanced, expecting an immediate audit. This would make noble living.

Boston consumes 2,190,000 barrels of flour per annum.

The pressure of the sea, at the depth of 1,000 fms, is equal to 15,000 pounds to the square inch.

THE REPUBLICAN.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

For one year, if not paid in advance..... \$1.00

Over one square counted as two, etc. 50

Opinions, etc. 50

Announcements of marriage, etc. 50

ANNOUNCEMENT OF CANDIDATES:

For County Officer..... \$1.00

For State Officer..... 10.00

Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square of 10 lines, three months..... \$1.00

One square column three months..... 7.50

One-fourth column six months..... 10.00

One-half column three months..... 30.00

One-half column six months..... 35.00

One-half column twelve months..... 60.00

One column six months..... 60.00

One column twelve months..... 100.00

THE TWIN BRACELETS.

"I will not threaten you, Hilton, Years ago I made my will, and you will be my heir. I shall not alter one line of that document, because I will not bribe you to do my will, or even to be an honorable man. You may marry whom you will, may defy my wishes in every way, and lose my love and my respect, but the money will still be bequeathed to me."

The quick, indignant flush upon Hilton's face, the sudden earnestness of his figure, told that his uncle had well calculated the effect of his words. Truly, with his frank, brown eyes, his sensitive mouth, his broad white brow, he looked little like a man to be bribed; but it was as easy to read that he could be ruled by his affections. When he spoke, his voice was low and his tone pleading.

"Do you mean, Uncle George, that I shall lose your love and respect if I marry Ada Willet?"

"Or any other woman who is absolutely nobody. What do you know of her?"

"Only that she is the loveliest, noblest woman I ever saw. If you knew her you—

"Yes, yes; but I mean, what do you know of her family?"

"Only what she told me herself, that her mother died of poverty, after struggling to support herself by her needle. They were miserably poor for a long time, and then Mrs. Willet began to give work to Ada's mother. When she died, Mrs. Willet took Ada to her own home; and, after giving her every advantage her own child could have enjoyed, adopted her."

"What was her own name?"

"Smith."

"Bah!" said Mr. Hilton, with every expression of deep disgust. "Well, marry her, if you will. Your present allowance shall be doubled, but you need not bring her here; and, with a sudden fierceness, he added, "I want no woman here, to remind me of a past I hoped I had forgotten."

Never, in all his recollection of his grave, quiet uncle had Hilton seen him so moved. His voice was sharp with the pang of some sudden memory, his eyes flashed, and his whole frame trembled with emotion.

"You are a man now," he said, with one of those strange impulses to confidence that often seize the most reserved men, "a man seeking a wife. I will tell you what has never before passed my lips to any living being. I have a wife somewhere, and a child, it may be."

Utter astonishment kept Hilton silent.

"It is all my own fault," Mr. Hilton continued, "that I am a lonely, miserable man, instead of a happy husband and father. Twenty years ago, when I was past forty years old, I fell in love. Fell in love, for I was a fair young man, a successful lawyer, commanding great wealth. Myra was twenty-five, superbly handsome, accomplished and graceful.

"I thought she loved me. I thought

there was only trust and devotion in the love-light of her large eyes, the varying color upon her cheek. We were married, travelled two years in Europe, and then returned here to this house, and opened its doors to society. Our child was nearly a year old when we came home, and what love I could spare from Myra, I gave to Baby Anna. We were very popular being hospitable and generous, gathering around us refined people, and both exerting ourselves to the utmost for the pleasure of our guests. But while we were travelling, all in all to each other, there was sleeping in my heart a demon which stirred to life when we returned. Strong as my love I found my jealousy. I was a fool, a mad, jealous fool—for I stung a sensitive woman to contempt of my opinion, defiance of my unworthy suspicions. Now I can see that Myra was but filling her proper place in society as hostess or guest; but then, blinded by my jealousy, I grudged any other man a pleasant look or a cheery word, I cannot tell you now of every scene

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 2170.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Prosperity is not without many fears and distresses; and adversity is not without comforts and hopes.

No man can long locked up in his heart a strong desire to do good; it will show itself in action.

Some of the grandest things which have been achieved were by those whom we thought our inferiors.

Narrow not your mind to your own selfishness, but give it a broad field for your fellow men to work in.

What men want is not talent but purpose; in other words not the power to achieve but the will to labor.

A sour heart will never make a sweet life. Plant the crab apple where you will, it will never bear pippins.

The chief properties of wisdom are to be mindful of things past, careful of things present, provident of things to come.

We must row with the oars we have and as we can not order the wind, we are obliged to sail with the wind that God gives.

Jacksonville

Republican.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLII.

THE REPUBLICAN.

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

MORNING BY

J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

Terms of Subscription:

For one year in advance..... \$2.00
If not paid in advance..... \$3.00

Terms of Advertising:

One square or two lines or less, first insertion..... \$1.00
Each subsequent insertion..... 50
Over one square counted as two, etc.
Advertisers charged at advertising rates
ANNOUNCEMENT OF CANDIDATES..... 50

COMMUNICATIONS affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Rates of Advertising:

One square or two lines, three months..... \$5.00
One square twelve months..... 17.50
One-fourth column three months..... 15.00
One-fourth column six months..... 29.00
One-half column three months..... 25.00
One-half column six months..... 35.00
One-third column three months..... 30.00
One-third column six months..... 60.00
One column twelve months..... 100.00

A. WOODS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Special attention given to the collection of debts, the getting up of pension and land warrant claims, the making out of homestead entries of lands, and the collection of our reflected homestead entries of lands. Office in the southwest corner of the court-house, opposite the Circuit Clerk's office.

JNO. H. CALDWELL. WM. M. LAMMES.
JNO. M. CALDWELL.

Caldwell, Hemes & Caldwell,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

AND
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will present, at the courts of the 12th judicial District and the supreme and federal courts of the state.

W. W. WOODWARD,
Attorney-at-Law

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Solicitor in Chancery,
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Have associated in the practice of their profession, and will attend to all business referred to them, in the counties of the 12th judicial circuit, and adjoining counties in the supreme court of the State.

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JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

J. D. ARNOLD,

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All work executed in the most durable and scientific manner. Charges very moderate.

JAYES, 73-2

JOB

PRINTING

FROM

SMALL CARDS

TO

MAMMOTH POSTERS

EXECUTED.

Neatly,

Cheap,

AND

Promptly,

AT THE

REPUBLICAN OFFICE

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 2171.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

He who promiseth runs in debt.
He that does you a very ill turn will never forgive you.

A sweet and innocent compliance is the cement of love.

Dissolute youths are called "bloods" because they live in vain.

Poverty is the test for civility and the touchstone of friendship.

Want of manliness is the great danger among all people of all nations.

A habitation giddy and unsure hath that buildeth on the vulgar heart.

We are often more agreeable through our faults than through our good qualities.

The gnarled and twisted oak has its counterpart in the narrow and stunted mind.

"Give, if thou canst, an alms; if not, afford instead of that a sweet and gentle word."

Woes cluster; rare are solitary woes; they love a train; they tread each other's heel.

To enjoy the benefits of Providence is wisdom; to enable others to enjoy them is virtue.

I prefer my family to myself, my race to my family, and the human race to my country.

There is no condition so low but may have hopes; nor any so high that is out of the reach of fears.

Among those who labor for future happiness, he is the greatest who lives well in his household.

False friendship is like the parasitic moss, which feeds on the life of the tree which it pretends to adorn.

No life can be pure in its purpose and strong in its strife and all life not be purer and stronger thereby.

When I was happy I thought I knew men, but it was later that I should know them in misfortune only.

A sour heart will never make a sweet life. Plant the crabapple where you will, it will never bear pippins.

The church is a help not a force. It acts on us of rational and moral means, and not by mystical operations.

Sense shines with double lustre when it is in humanity. An able and yet humble man is a jewel worth a kingdom.

That family is the best who obtain not unjustly, keep not unfaithfully and spend in a way that produces no repentance.

The chief properties of wisdom are to be mindful of things past, careful of things present, provident of things to come.

The strength of a nation, especially of a republican nation, is in the intelligent and well-ordered homes of the people.

Many a man makes religion a cover to hide a wicked life; but do not blame religion for the black crime of the hypocrite.

Give bread to a stranger in the name of the universal brotherhood which binds all men together under the common Father of Nature.

A golden rule for a young lady is to converse always with your female friends as though a gentleman wore of the party, and with young men as if your female friends were present.

The inquiry of truth, which is the love-making or wooing of it; the knowledge of truth, which is the presence of it; the belief of truth, which is the enjoyment of it, is the sovereign good of human nature.

There may be, and there is, indeed, a regard for ancestry which nourishes only a weak pride; as there is also a care for posterity, which disguises an habitual avarice, or hides the workings of a low and grovelling vanity. But there is also a moral and philosophical respect for our ancestors, which elevates the character and improves the heart.

Do anything but love; or if thou lovest and art a woman, hide thy love from him whom thou dost worship; never let him know how dear he is; fit like a bird before him; lead him from tree to tree, from flower to flower; but be not won, or thou wilt, like that bird, when caught and caged, be left to pine neglected and perish in forgetfulness.

For a man to stay at home simply because he feels "he can better enjoy his God" there, is a superfluous, though common, form of selfishness. He is bound to consider the interests of his children, his wife, and the entire community. If it is his deliberate judgment that the church is of no benefit to the community, then he has a right to withdraw from it, but he ought to be willing to bear whatever ills that withdrawal may entail.

If, on the other hand, he believes that on the whole the church is doing a good service in the community, then he ought to be willing to sustain it by his example and influence as well as by his funds, even if it does not give him an hour and a half of enjoyment at every service.

In some way or other, whatever be my character or profession, must acquire something that passes in my house and affairs with God. If sickness or health ask my family, my eye must see and my heart must acknowledge the hand of God therein. Whether my affairs move on smoothly or ruggedly, God must be acknowledged in them. If I go out of my house or come into it, I must go out and come in as beneath the eye of God. If I am occupied in business all the day long, I must still have the glory of God in view. If I have any affair to transact with another person, I must pray that God would be with us in that affair, lest we should blunder, and injure and ruin each other.

A story is told of a woman who freely used her tongue to the scandal of others, and made confession to the priest of what she had done. He gave her a ripe thistle-top, and told her to go out in various directions, and scatter the seeds, one by one. Wondering at the penance, she obeyed, and then returned and told her confessor. To her amazement he bade her go back and gather the scattered seeds; and when she objected on the ground that it would be impossible, he replied that it would be more impossible to gather up and destroy all evil reports which she had circulated among others. Any thoughtless, careless child can scatter a handful of thistle seeds before the wind in a moment; but the strongest and wisest man cannot gather them again.

The "Chromo Man."

It was decided at breakfast that the Bunce family should have greens for dinner. The little boys with the classical names should go down in the meadow before school time and gather cowslips, Betsey and the girl should take the haw and the butcher knife, and get yellow-dock in the fence corners, Adonijah should send over a piece of salted swine, and Alice Mabel should splash her hands in the pan while the provender was being washed, and scream when she was made to desist. There is nothing like a well arranged programme in family affairs; it saves confusion.

Time passed on; it always does as you will notice if you watch the hands of a clock. The programme was gone through with to part second; the girl with the broom and duster, Betsey washing and rinsing the "greens," and the baby with her hands in. Alas, how smilingly and innocently mortals stand on the very brink of a precipice. It is wisely ordered, for, as Pat would say, if we knew just what we were going to do, maybe we wouldn't do it. The ringing water was forming new channels inside Betsey's sleeve to her elbow, likewise the length of the table to the floor; the time had arrived for the petite princess' crowning act, when came an ominous thud, thud, thud, on the kitchen door. "Come in," called Betsey from the midst of her plight, and he came. A man with a fatherly collar, a banged hat, a perpetual smile, and a big, square, cherry-colored portfolio. He bowed to the girl and to Betsey and to the cupboard door and to the baby. He slid through, took a chair in the sitting-room, removed his banged hat, and invited the family in. He turned his ring over—set on the top—and twisted his moustache with his little finger. Thus in moments of supreme concern do trifles impress themselves on the mind. He hopped around sideways in his chair, undid the hasp of the cherry-colored case with a prompt business-like snap, and began: "Some here I must show you." Couldn't possibly buy anything to-day," Betsey hurried to explain, as she dried her soiled hands on her apron. "A paper I am getting subscribers for; every man and woman in the village have put their names down as I am sure you will," and he shook out a dirty looking quarto and spread it on the carpet.

"Our lands join, our business is intimately connected; why should not our families be happy together? Come on to London at once; everything was in need of him; there was an important consignment from Greece, and some custom house business which could not be managed without his personal influence. This summons, in spite of his disappointment, flattered him very much. He let Leonora's governess read it, for John knew that she would talk about it, and he was quite aware that women admire men who carry great trusts, and are of importance in the world. And the governess, in return for the compliment, was kind that last afternoon to the lovers, so that they found plenty of opportunities to say to each other those few sweet monosyllables that mean so much. In fact, they parted as plighted lovers, and John went back to London with a new sense of his own importance, and a very happy man.

Sam drew his attention first to this circumstance, and advised John, Jun., to make a confidant of his father, who could then ask the old Greek in regular form for the hand of his daughter. This was three days before Christmas, and the letter was sent upon the 23rd of December. Before the Ximines could receive any answer to it, a letter from Leonora, also dated on the 23rd, came to John Basil saying:

"Our lands join, our business is intimately connected; why should not our families be happy together? Come on to London at once; everything was in need of him; there was an important consignment from Greece, and some custom house business which could not be managed without his personal influence.

The concession, therefore, was imminent as it had been so arranged, and Sam talked a great deal about this wonderful unanimity of feeling. But John Jun., was too happy to have any suspicions, and this happy Christmas visit was only the prelude to that grand wedding which took place three months afterwards in St. George's famous church, and when the handsome Anglo-Greek bride and bridegroom were the theme of every tongue.

"A very suitable wedding indeed," said the magnates of Mincing lane, "it unites two fine estates and two old firms."

"A very handsome, loving couple," said John Basil to Sam, "and it is your doing."

"Yes, Sam; I think I shall run down every Saturday. I found the gardens rather out of order. I can come back Monday."

"Yes, you can," answered Sam, very doubtfully.

"I have said nothing to John yet, Zante and I have talked over the matter, but the girl Leonora is yet at school."

The two men sat thoughtfully a few minutes, and then Sam Postlethwaite made an astounding proposal. "John Basil," he said decidedly, "if you wish to make a man of your son, give up the business to him awhile. You go off to Zante for a year or two and let him feel its feet. Put him in your place. I will see no harm comes either to him or the business. Drop a few hard words about Zante before you go; it may help your plans for Leonora." And half an hour's further conversation made the old clerk's plans clear to the father.

That night he said to his son:

"John, there are serious changes in hand. I must go to Zante, and the business in Mincing lane will need your severest attention and industry. It is a great charge for a young man, but Sam says I can trust you."

John rose at once to the occasion:

"To be sure you can trust me, father. If the old house of Ximines is in danger, I will work for it night and day."

"John, thank you. You make me very happy and hopeful. If we tide over this year we may not only keep our standing but also add greatly to our influence. And, John, do not let this place run down. I don't want Zante to get the better of me in this matter, but don't have anything to do with them—nothing whatever."

John readily promised.

The next Saturday John went to the country, but he did not see Leonora.

Her father had discovered her engagement and had threatened to send her to a German convent.

The governess was full of grief, and could not conceive how Mr. Zante had found all out.

John remembered Sam—but that was impossible; Sam and old Zante hardly spoke civilly to each other; besides,

Sam had professed so much sympathy with Leonora and him. It could not be Sam. But he went back sorrowfully to London, and told Sam that Leonora was to be sent away from him.

"I would not stand it, Mr. John," said the old clerk, "I wish you to marry me, and take her away myself."

"But you say the business can't afford me more than eight hundred pounds a year, Sam?"

So John went to the country, resolved to lie down and dream under the blossoming lilacs, and throw all care away.

He was fully carried out this intention one warm, sunny afternoon, when he heard a little stir of conversation, and the rippling music of girls laughing. This side of the garden adjoined a little wooded park, through which ran a rapid brook famous for its excellent trout fishing. As it was strictly private ground, he wondered who were the trespassers and quietly moved aside the foliage to look.

The picture that met his view was a very pretty one. Upon a rocky elevation, shaded by a drooping birch, stood a beautiful girl, with a fishing rod in her hand, and at her feet, reclined the old man like me to bring up a young man properly," and the good fellow dipped his pen in his ink with a self-satisfied chuckle.

The Republican.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1878

THE LEGISLATURE.

The letter of our Montgomery correspondent, Hon. W. P. Howell, gives all that is of importance in the proceedings of the Legislature so far.

The usual number of bills to amend the Code have been introduced, but as the proceedings published in the Advertiser do not state the nature of the amendments, we have no means of knowing whether the proposed legislation is good or bad. The Code never will be perfect—in the eyes of our law-makers. It is safe to say that four-fifths of such bills will be strangled in the Judiciary committees of the two houses.

The reduction of taxation is much talked of, but at the same time new subjects of taxation are being sought for to make up for the deficit caused by such reduction, and after all it may amount to nothing beneficial. So long as the people have to pay a million dollars tax, it does not matter to them whether it is raised by a 70 cents rate or a 50 cents rate—it is a million still taken out of their hard earnings. The adoption of the Moffett Register Liquor law, now talked of, may enable the Legislature to make a reduction without embracing new subjects of taxation. If the experiment proves a success here, as in Virginia, it will be a great relief to the people and prove a boon. Hon. W. P. Howell first brought this measure before the Legislature.

Mr. Troy, of the Senate, has proposed an amendment to the Constitution, but the published proceedings do not disclose the nature of it. If it relates to the homestead, the people would be interested in reading it in full. Whatever it may be, it will have to be submitted to a popular vote before it can become a part of the fundamental law.

The member from Calhoun has introduced one bill to date—a bill for the relief of Martin & Clark. While we have the very highest regard for Mr. Clifton, the Speaker, and think him an exceptionally good and able man, we cannot refrain from expressing regret that he did not give Calhoun a more prominent place on the committee. The two committees to which Col. Shad belongs, in particular, he has not been given a synopsis. The Committee on State of the Union rather contemptuously says he is too young in the cause (he is, I believe, only about twenty-nine years old.) "has no record" &c. & but he certainly must have some value in his gizzard, or he would most inadvisably have gone down before the immense energies and ability that were brought to bear against him.

The Georgia legislature convened on the 6th; but little has as yet been done beyond organizing and getting ready for business. The most important matter before it, at the present writing, is a committee investigating some

rumor about the signing of some

R. R. bonds by Gov. Colquitt; but as

the investigation is going on in secret,

and the whole thing so obscured by a

thousand conflicting and vague rumors,

nothing positive can be known about it.

A very large number of men have

been subpoenaed as witnesses and the matter

has gotten into a very ugly shape,

the denouement of which will fall very

heavy on some one. If the matter

gets into the Governor's hands, it will

be a difficult task for his assessors and

character to make out a record

either way. One of the bills introduced is to re-strict the judicial circuits,

and it is said to be creating quite a stir

among aspirants for Judge-hips and

Procur. Attorneys. Another to control

the use of Moffett Register, supplemented by a tax on tax-free rooms \$2.50 per

num is causing an equal flurry among

the class most interested.

Dr. Vincent, the great Methodist

preacher and lecturer, who during the late International Sunday school conference so delighted us, and who

lives on a beach on the Bay, will

have a band-cour on the

Western Railroad the 1st ult., re-

ceiving injuries from which he died.

John Denson was on by Wal-

ter Watts, colored, at a corn-

shucking in Randolph county re-

cently.

So far neither House has done much

in the way of legislation, the whole at-

tention of members being directed to

exciting contest for U. S. Senator.

Only one bill has passed the House at

this writing, and that a bill to regulate Con-

stable's rules, introduced by a Mr. Hun-

to we believe.

The Talladega Fair is said to have

been a complete success by those of

our citizens who were there. Calhoun

must make extra exertions to get up

an extra good Fair next year or she

will be eclipsed. Calhoun has the

finest exposition building in the South,

and by a little outlay of work and money

could have a splendid race track.

Our cattle men take the premiums over

all competitors at the State Fair. Our

half mile race track is as good as the

world affords. There is nothing

like it in the South.

The Birmingham Fair is said to have

been a complete success by those of

our citizens who were there. Calhoun

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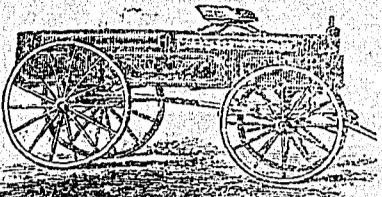
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The Republican.

Mr. C. W. Brewton is our authorized agent to travel and collect subscriptions for the REPUBLICAN. Subscribers are earnestly requested to be ready to settle when he calls.

THE WAGON IS HERE.



We have heretofore noticed the excellent lot of Buggies, Phaetons, Spring Wagons &c. here on exhibition by Mr. Connor, agent for the great carriage manufacturer of Davis, Gould & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio. The display was very attractive, and the workmanship was pronounced by competent judges to be of excellent quality. He has sold vehicles as follows:

To Mr. Emmett F. Crook, of Alexandria, a fine two seat phaeton.

To Mr. Wm. Scarbrough, of White Plains, a two seat spring wagon.

To Mr. Jonas Aderholt, near Adelheids Mills, a two seat spring wagon.

To Mr. Mc. Whitesides, of Choccolocco Valley, an open buggy.

To Capt. Fry, of Germany, an open buggy.

All these sales were made with written guarantee for one year. The gentlemen who bought were well satisfied with their bargains.

Mr. Davis, a member of this great firm paid us a call Tuesday. He represents an immense business, his huge manufacturing turning out as many as twenty-five vehicles a day, all of the very best material that can be had in the United States. From the opinion we formed of Mr. Davis in conversation, we feel assured that he is a man who will make all his guarantees good, and put nothing on the market that will not come up to representation. The firm has sold in Alabama and on the line of Georgia since the 1st of October about fifty car loads of the various varieties of vehicles and no one has been returned by a buyer. In the principal cities of the United States there are wholesale dealers who buy all their work of this great house.

Mr. Connor, the agent here, has won during his short stay in our midst, hosts of friends by his genial manner and genuinely courteous bearing. He will remain here next week to close out his stock, which he will doubtless be able to do. Parties wishing work had better come in the first of the week—11.

WAIT FOR COOK'S WAGON.

Louis Cook, of Cincinnati, Ohio, the largest carriage manufacturer in the world, represented by Mr. T. J. Jones, will have on exhibition in Jacksonville, during next week, a car load of his most excellent work, consisting of open and side Buggies, side bar Phaetons, open and top Carriages, spring Wagons, and in fact, everything in the shape of a first class turnout. Mr. Cook's work has a world-wide reputation as being the best work on the market. The materials used in the construction of his carriages is the best that can be had in the United States, and the workmanship the best that money will hire; and buying as he does in large quantities, paying cash for everything, we see no reason why he cannot make a better buggy and sell it for less money than any man living; and we would advise all our friends, who contemplate buying, to avail themselves of the present opportunity and purchase one of his excellent wagons—it.

Thanks to Mr. Eddie Parr for some fine apples. The fruits have some very fine fruit of this kind.

Rev. Mr. Goodrum left for Conference Friday.

Rev. Mr. Richardson will sell at public outcry before the Court-house door, in Jacksonville, Saturday, Nov. 29th, a buggy and harness, a fine buggy and saddle horse; a good Cow, and some household and kitchen furniture. No doubt bargains can be obtained. He is preparing to move to Mobile, we understand.

Nelson-Brown. Married at the residence of the bride's parents, Nov. 29, 1858, by Rev. W. H. Richardson, Mr. E. Brush Nelson, formerly of Columbianna, to Miss Ella Hubbard.

After partaking of a pleasant repast prepared by the bride's mother, the happy young couple left on the morning train for their father's home in Coolumbiana, accompanied by friends and relatives, to spend a few days.

May the golden chain of peace bind those young hearts for ever.

We leave out a column of our real estate advertisements this week to make room for more reading matter.

One of the most gratifying results of the late election was the defeat of Beast Butler, in Massachusetts. Nominated for Governor by the communistic element in both parties, during the canvass he developed enough strength to create alarm, and convince conservatives of the necessity for maintaining conservative principles; therefore the Democrats in whose ranks the greatest defection existed—cast nearly their whole vote for the Republican candidate, and secured the defeat of Butler. They did right. Of two evils choose the lesser; for unmitigated meanness, Butler carries the climax.

A Good Omelet.—Allow to each egg one tablespoonful of milk, sufficient salt, pepper, and butter to season well; beat the whites and yolks separately, then add to the froth; add to the salt, pepper, and butter; finally beat all together, turn into a hot buttered saucepan. The omelet is more palatable when most in the center, which is accomplished by rolling it in the pan before

LINCOLN'S STRENGTH.

We are aware of the physical strength possessed by Mr. Lincoln. In sand. One morning, while we were sitting on deck, he saw an axe in a socket at arm's length at the extremity of the billow with his thumb and forefinger, continuing to hold it there for a number of minutes. The most powerful sailors on board tried in vain to imitate him. Mr. Lincoln said he could do this when he was 18 years of age, and had never seen a day since that that he could not. It occurred to me when reading the details of the plot that terminated in the death of the president, that his abduction, which was at one time proposed by the conspirators, would have resulted very disastrously to those who should have the tendency to undertake it. The plan proposed was to waylay the president at night, during one of his frequent visits to the war department, where he was in the habit of going to read the telegraphic dispatches during the time of important military movements, and where he would often remain until late hour, reading along through the grounds of the White House. A half dozen men were to seize and carry him off, but had they attempted it, they would probably have found that they had met their match. For he had the strength of a giant. Judge Sweet of Chicago who was an intimate friend of his, says that he has seen him dash into a crowd where two powerful men were fighting, and taking each by the collar hold them at arms' length in the mass helpless and ridiculous.

Save Your Child's Life!

By Dr. Morrison's Terms, *(The Child's Friend)*, Terrible, Will Relate the Bowels and make Teething easy. Cure Gums Inflammation and Summer Complaints of Children, Heals Erptions and Sores, Relieves and Prevents Worms. Another by Dr. Morrison's Terms, cures the child.

For sale by Dr. W. M. Nisbet, Jacksonville, Ala., and Druggist keep it.

Refined at Last.

From Children Inflammation and Summer Complaints, Dr. Morrison's Terms, *(The Child's Friend)*, Relate the Bowels and makes Teething easy; Cures Gums Inflammation and Summer Complaints of Children, Heals Erptions and Sores, Relieves and Prevents Worms. Another by Dr. Morrison's Terms, cures the child.

For sale by Dr. W. M. Nisbet, Jacksonville, Ala., and Druggist keep it.

Arrived, G., Dec. 1877.

A few days ago I gave my son one dose of Worm Oil, and the next day he passed 16 large worms. At the same time I gave one dose to my little girl, four years old, and she passed 20 worms from 4 to 15 days ago. W. F. Phillips.

For sale by Dr. W. M. Nisbet, Jacksonville, Ala., and Druggist keep it.

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AGRICULTURE.

EFFECT OF DIFFERENT MANURES.—The writer has had a good chance to note the effect upon grain of a difference in soil by removal of buildings and clearing up of an old home site. The whole was ploughed and sown to oats.—Where the place had been a blacksmith's shop, the grain lodged before the grain was headed out. The chip-yard showed a good growth except in a few small spots, where the grain dwindled; it was too dry. The place occupied by the ash-shanty had little upon it, but around it was a dark circle of thick grain—nothing better. The door-yard showed a good yield, like the garden, and the potato patch was a success.

Around the cellar was a heavy yield, lodged somewhere; the rest of the field bore an ordinary crop. Perhaps the best of all these was that around the ash-house. That on the pig manure was worthless. We should like to have seen the corn upon it. We have seen grass (orchard grass) and weeds grow around an old heap of manure, and the growth was rapid, reaching a good foot of grass blades, six inches long, measuring several feet, we have never seen; it seemed almost incredible. Urine applied fresh upon the grass will kill it; but afterwards it will make up in growth. Where sewage has been applied for many years, great weeds rose when the application was suspended. A sunflower planted in the same spot where the manure had covered the land was a hard clay and gravel. The sunflower was incidentally planted where the soil had been loosened in search of angle-worms. All these things tell, and are useful lessons. The lesson is, save and distribute the fertilizers; all of them.

Wheat, Hay &c.—Careful experiments have shown that wheat cut twelve to fourteen days before the grain is fully ripe weighs heavier, measures more, is of better quality, and yields a larger proportion of flour. There is going to be a second crop of good hay in many localities, on account of the recent rains. Grass, when mown into hay, loses 14 per cent. of water in the green state, some 30 per cent. The dry part contains, besides its nutritious substances, gum, sugar and oil, and about 50 per cent. of woody fibre. The time of cutting grass has much to do with the nutritious value of hay. When the leaves and stems are green, they contain large quantities of sugar, gum, etc., and when dry, contain little or none of these. Hence the loss of a larger portion of their nutritive qualities when not cut before ripening. A large quantity of poor hay is brought to market simply because farmers are not particular as to the time of cutting their grass.

ALL THE WORLD OVER.—Baby governs. Yet often disease will overcome the baby and then it is that Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup proves its worth by conquering the disease. Price 25 cents a bottle.

RULES FOR THE CARE OF SHEEP.—Keep sheep dry under foot with clean litter. This is the best way to keep them. Never let them stand or lie in the mud or snow. If a ewe loses her lamb, milk her daily for a few days, and mix a little alum with her salt. Never brighten sheep, if possible to avoid it. Separate all weak, sick or thin sheep in the fall from those that are strong, and give them special care. If a sheep is lame, or with a broken leg, and walks with a limp, or with a broken tail, if a leg is broken, bind it with splinters tightly, loosening as the limb swells. If a sheep is lame, examine its foot, clean out between the hoofs; if unsound, apply tobacco, with blue vitriol boiled in a little water. Shear at once any sheep commencing to shed its wool, unless the weather is too severe. Keep none but the best, and see that they are properly attended to.

STUNS APPROXIMATE BARNES.—No barn-yard is complete without its shed, or sheds, fronting the south, or the east. Sheep and young stock will in most winters be amply protected in them; and they can here be fed in racks in cold, stormy weather, and in the open yard in mild weather. If made high and commodious, the fodder for sheep and young cattle can all be kept in the upper part, and would often be very useful to have a door to open from the second story of the shed to the second story of the barn. The party who asked the above question, speaks of swine in connection with planning a barn; but the hog pen should always be separate from the barn, but at the side of a small building made to contain their food, and a boiler to cook it at times.

Butter in Paris.

It is true that the only salted butter you ever find in Paris is the American butter, but there this is only used for cooking, and is never sold in butter stores, but in groceries. It is our common tub butter. The French butter, the finest possible product of its kind, is sold in the butter stores scattered all over the city, which furnish nothing but dairy products and eggs. These stores are generally models of order and neatness. Young girls or women in snowy caps and aprons, courteous and obliging, serve the customers, while a responsible looking maid sits at the desk supervising the business and keeping the books. In Paris, the women seem to have monopolized the occupation of book keeping. One of the butter stores of Paris I remember especially, and will briefly describe it. It was near the grand market (La Halle). The large window on the right of the entrance always contained a large, loosely-arranged bouquet of fresh flowers, apparently gathered from some rural garden. There was nothing else in the window except a glass covered stand containing Bondon cheese and the double crème saise. Inside, there was a long horseshoe counter or table, where eggs and cheese were sold, and on either side marble tables, each containing about four huge masses of butter, shaped like an inverted butter firkin. Over each mass was hung a delicate silver wire about two feet long, both ends terminating in a piece of cork. With this wire the sales-woman would cut, almost always exactly, any amount ordered from a half a quarter to a pound. It being a costly product, and always purchased daily, small quantities are the rule. To separate the quantity ordered, lay it on a square of delicate white paper on the little scales, weigh it, pinch the corners of the paper together, and place it on the cool lettuce in your basket, is the work of a very few seconds with these expert sales-women. Lettuce you would be sure to have in your basket, for no one goes to market in Paris without buying them, they are so crisp

and fresh, and naturally you would purchase butter after everything else, that it might reach home in the freshest possible state. In a Paris butter store there is no need of tasting or smelling the butter; buy the highest or even the next to the highest price, and the quality is sure to be perfect, having that exquisite color, texture, and sweet clover aroma possible only to the very best. Salt lessens or destroys this aroma in a very short time, and is not necessary as a preservative, for the butter is made every day. Ten years ago the Paris price of the finest butter was about forty cents a pound; during the siege it sold at forty francs, and was scarce enough at that.

Esquimaux Dogs.

Arctic explorers complain that their Esquimaux dogs are very much in the way on deck. The English explorer, Captain Nares, says: "Being in strange quarters the dogs are baying in concert, the distracting noise frequently diversified by a sharp howl, as a sailor in forcing his way through their midst would do to his boat. The packs collected from three or four different settlements are strangers to each other.

The king dog of each team is necessarily tied up, his subordinates clustering around and crouching at his feet. In their anxious endeavor to protect their followers, and if possible to maintain and extend their rights, these king dogs are straining their very utmost at the ropes, straining and lifting their upper lips, evidently longing for the time when they may fight it out and decide who is to be ruler over all. By sheer fighting each has won his way to the position he now holds, the most determined animal gaining the day.

SCIENTIFIC.

The Electric Light in Paris.—The electric light in Paris, chiefly known to American visitors, is the Jablonski candle. There is another, however, known as the Lontin light, which has been adopted by several establishments, and is now exhibited in London outside the Gaetly Theatre. The Lontin light is worked by a machine invented by M. Lontin, which produces a single current, direct currents, and inverted currents. These can be distributed on several circuits. With a single machine thirty-six lights have already been produced. The motive force employed to produce a light equal to 100 Candelabrum is half a horse power. The carbons are vertically placed, one above the other, in a frame, and the current passes through them. The light comes not only from the electric are between them, but also from the carbon c n 'les' themselves, which become incandescent and are consumed. A clock-work regulator advances them as they waste away, and it is stated that to such perfection has this contrivance been brought, that for a week or more the lights at the Gaetly have required no attention during the four hours for which they have been burning. Having once been set, the automaton has each night advanced the points without any aid from men. At Paris little accidents are not unfrequent with the electric light. The Avenue de l'Opera is occasionally left in sudden darkness by some contremeps. A Lontin light exhibited in experiments at the Paris Exhibition has remained luminous for twenty-one hours.

The Sheep's Sense of Hearing.—It is said that so acute is the sheep's sense of hearing that she distinguishes the cry of the lamb from the bleat of a thousand others all bleating at the same time; and another lamb, too, is able to recognize its mother's voice even if it be in the midst of a large flock. James Hogg, who was a shepherd as well as a poet, tells us that it was very amusing to watch the sheep and lambs during their shearing season. While the sheep were being shorn the lambs would be in a state of great alarm, and the former would be sent to join their little ones as soon as the operation of shearing was over. The moment a lamb heard its mother's voice it would hasten from the crowd to meet her, but instead of finding the "tough, well-clad comfortable mamma" which it had left a short time before, it would meet a sheep and most deplorable-looking among their merchants and recently a Board of Engineers was appointed to recommend some improvement. As the result of their observations the Government has just modified the law, and adopted the plans of Fairbanks & Co., naming that make of scales the new standard.

"How did my little girl get on with her alphabet?" asked a mother of a school-teacher. "She was lost at C, my am."

To Clean Chair Bottoms.—Turn up the chair bottom, and wash well, so that it may become completely soaked. If very dirty, use soap. A slight washing of the upper part with a sponge, or flannel, and water, will do. If possible, or in any place where there is a thorough draught, and they will become as tight and firm as new, provided they be not broken.

OUR WESTERN BORDER ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—THE PERIOD OF INDIAN WARS AND PIONEER HARDSHIPS—ILLUSTRATION OF AN HEROIC AGE. Published by J. C. McCARTY & Co., Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo. See advertisement in another column. It was with agreeable surprise to all who read it that the author had written a volume which outshone all previous efforts in the field of intermediate history, covering the heroic events between the coast settlements and the triumphant establishment of white supremacy on our soil. It was with equal pleasure that we learned this book was from the pen of one so familiar with the field as Mr. McCarty, whose previous volumes have brought him a notice not by any means confined to his country, but to a single language.

"Another fat man reduced." He was a fat man, and once worth his thousands.

PRUDERATION is a Peter Funk giving for goutine that which proves to be worthless.

A Fatal Meal.

Eating heartily at once after long fasts will produce excruciating pain, and sometimes death. A man named Paquette was engaged in one of the upper Ottawa villages as cook, but neglecting his personal appearance, the men insisted upon his being discharged.

He left the shanty after having supplied himself with sufficient provisions to last him until he reached the first farm houses. On his second day out, a blinding snow storm came on, and he lost his way. At the end of the third day his provision bag gave out, and he had not the slightest idea of his whereabouts. He walked on, however, in the hope of reaching some welcome goal. On the seventh day, he had grown so weak that he was unable to walk any further. He had laid himself down on a snow bank, and made up his mind that he had to perish.

He had been there but a few minutes when a horse and rider came in view, and he had hardly strength left to hail the driver. He succeeded, however, in the end, and it turned out to be a priest, to whom he told his story. The reverend gentleman drove him to the parsonage, and gave the half-starved man something to eat. He left him alone at the table while he went out to look after his horse, and when he returned, found Paquette lying on the floor, writhing in agony. Before medical aid could be summoned, the unfortunate man had expired. On examination it was found that he had died of excessive eating.

Mr. Chevreuil. In a paper in Comptes Rendus, comes forward in support of the optical principles of Newton, and in opposition to the false hypothesis recently advanced by various scientists that the chromatic colors are red, green, and violet—yellow being the intermediate color. The author's experiments sufficiently prove to their poetry, when they are dressed up to suit the purposes of the latter.

Waxes and Sensitive Thermometers are very much in vogue in our climate, and we have got up in them elaborate and elegant style so peculiarly their own, and that they often fit to the public at a rate which shows their determination to secure for it the large circulation it merits. We prophesy for it a very large patronage, for it has all the elements of easy introduction and rapid sale.

McKeever, Allegany County, Pa. McKeever, Allegany County, Pa.,

Jacksonville

Remainder

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLII.

THE REPUBLICAN.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

BY J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

Terms of Subscription:
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If paid in advance, \$1.50

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A. WOODS, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Special attention given to the collection of debts, the getting up of pension and land warrants, claims, the making out of homestead entries of lands, and the collection of old forfeited homestead entries of lands. Once in the southwest corner of the court-house, opposite the Circuit Clerk's office.

J. H. CALDWELL, W. M. HAMES,
Caldwell, Hames & Caldwell,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

AND

SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Will practice in all the courts of the 12th judicial district and the supreme and federal courts of the state.

W. W. WOODWARD,

Attorney-at-Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery,

Once formerly occupied by Gen. W. H. Forney.

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Solicitors in Chancery.

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ATTORNEY - A T - L A W .

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Gadsden, Ala.

C. ELLIS, JOHN MARTIN

ELLIS & MARTIN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Alabama.

Are associated in the practice of their profession, and will attend to all business connected with the counties of the 12th judicial circuit, and adjoining counties in the state, and the war of the state.

May 12, 1872.

E. L. STEVENSON,

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SURGEON DENTIST

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

All work executed in the most durable and

scientific manner.

Charge very moderate.

May 20, 1872.

JOB

PRINTING

FROM

SMALL CARDS

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EXECUTED

Neatly,

Cheap,

AND

Promptly,

AT THE

REPUBLICAN OFFICE

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1878.

WHOLE NO. 2172.

A PLEASANT MEMORY.

'Twas August's sultry prime,
And all along the hills and on the vales,
And where the shrunken brooks made silver
rhyme.

The golden rod swept o'er by summer gales,
Glowed in the landscape yet untouched by
blight,

Wearing June's freshness in the still, clear
light.

It is young Autumn's flower;

What doth it here amid its summer songs,

And trees yet laden with their spring-line
dower.

And all that to this gladsome time be o'ers?

It speaks of waling days, of life's swift flow,

Of thick-leaved forests with all lives aglow,

How regally it wears.

It feathery honors, nodding to the wind

Upon its perfumed wings fond memories
twined.

With days departed yet so near, we feel

Their very breathings round the spirit steal.

How beautiful thou art.

Thou Golden-Jo! We will not blend with
thee

Sad thoughts that linger when the flowers de-
part

And summer sun shines not on summer sea;

Thou wilt fulfill thy mission and then rest;

What more doth man, with his unquiet breast,

All For Love.

It was a beautiful day at Fort—
just outside the national capital; on
this occasion a particularly brilliant
event, as the general-in-chief, together
with the President, were to be present.

The sun, sinking in the west a mass
of golden splendor, flashed its farewell
rays upon lines of burnished steel and
men drawn up in battle array, the
lances reflecting its colors in the gay plume
with which they had adorned
themselves while their merry laughter
and musical voices were now and then
to be heard amid the pauses of the band.

Then all eyes turned upon the troops.

Evolution followed evolution, till the
whole field seemed a bewildering mass
fairly dazzling to look upon, when, to
the distant left, the order for a cavalry
charge suddenly was given, and in
another moment men and horses, as
though moulded together in one solid
phalanx, swept forward to the front.

But now, above the clash of instru-
ments and clash of hoofs, rose a woman's
cry, shrill and piercing, stabbing
every heart with its agonized expres-
sions.

If this was acting, it was marvelous;

but mother-love is strong in every woman's
heart, even though no other
feeling may enter, thought Randolph.

But the sentence remained unfin-
ished; tears sparkled in her eyes and
trembled in her voice.

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sions.

The cause was but too soon to be seen.

A little child—a fairy vision, with long
golden curls floating to her waist—had
unobserved, darted from her mother's
side, and now was directly in the path
of the approaching horsemen, her white
dress in startling contrast to the green
sward, soon perhaps, to be dyed with
her innocent blood.

Every face blanched, every lip trem-
bled, every pulse thrilled.

The poor mother whose one scream of agony
had proclaimed her suffering, seemed
converted into a piece of marble. From
the bystanders there was no hope of
rescue. Another instant and the little
form would be crushed beneath the on-
coming hoofs.

For instant the ranks rode the young
officer who led the charge. The tiny
figure fluttering before him, the baby
smiling in glee, caught his eye, and his
mind grasped the danger and the
chance of averting it.

But a few feet separated them. With
his horse at full gallop, he swung him-
self from the saddle, down almost to
the ground, caught the child's dress in
his firm clutch, and before its smile had
frozen to terror, lifted it to his saddle,
and bow, and swept on over the field.

It was a gallant deed, gallantly done.

Cheer after cheer, in deafening chorus,

rent the air; but the color had not yet
flattered back into the cheek of the
beautiful young mother, when the
charge over, the officer reined his steed
before her, and placed her child, all
uninjured and unmarred into her arms.

One glance she took up into the
handsome face bending over her, sym-
pathy and consideration marked upon it,
but the words she meant to utter
died on her lips, while his expression
changed to cold, incredulous hauteur,
and merely with a bow down to his
horse's mane, a courteous raising of his
hat, he turned, and soon was but a
speck in the distance.

At her writing table sat Constance

Burton—before her the sheet of paper

on which her pen had just rested, in
her hand a portrait. The letter was
to the saviour of her child's life—the
officer, of a man to whom she had
once worked a bitter wrong. Yet,
strange indeed, though years had
changed the smile about his mouth to
a stern and bitter lines, that instant's
glance, when he placed her child back
in her arms, revealed to him to whom
the letter was addressed, and the picture
in her hand one and the same.
Bitter mockery of fate! Would he accept
the power of peace she offered him?

She had written:

"Will you not let me see and thank
you? What revenge for real or fai-
lured wrong could you have given more
noble than I laid yesterday at my
feet? Terry, I dare not say forgive,
but oh, forget! I will be home to-mor-
row at four. I will expect you at that
hour. You will at least allow me to
thank you in person, my child's deliv-
erer."

Like a voice from the dead the written
words seemed to Terry Randolph.

How little he had dreamed whose child

it was he had saved from instant death,

till, like a sword, the pain, beautiful

face of its mother rose to pierce him.

"But can I withstand her with-

craft?" he said aloud. "Her presence
moved me only because I was so un-
prepared for it. Is her husband with
her, I wonder—the Crusos for whose
money-bags she threw me over. Con-
sider, Mrs. Burton, I await your pleasure.

"To me, Constance Allen is dead,
I need not fear her ghost in Mrs. Bur-
ton."

But, spite of this soliloquy, the ap-
pointed hour found the usually com-
posed man walking restlessly up and
down the hotel parlor, awaiting her
coming.

Scarcely a sound her light footfall
made upon the velvet carpet; but, light
as it was, it thrilled through every fiber
of his frame as he turned to meet her.

A vision of loveliness she stood before
him. Time had but added to her beauty,
but the memory of the ruin that
self-same beauty had wrought hardened
him, as the hot iron hardens
when carried from the heart of the hot
flame; and once more the self-com-
posed, immovable man of the world
waited in courteous hauteur, that she
might break the silence.

"Terry—Colonel Randolph," she began,
her voice low and gentle, murmur-
ing through the room, "will you not
let me thank you?"

"Thanks are unnecessary, Mrs. Bur-
ton. You must remember I should
have done the same had anyone else's
child stood in my path."

"But I cannot forget that it was
your own life you risked."

"You value life so much, Mrs. Bur-
ton? Ah, I forget! To you it must be
full of possibilities. By-the-way, may
I not pay my respects to Mr. Burton?"

"Terry, is it possible you do not
know? I have been five years a widow! Mr. Burton lived but a year; but here
comes my baby—my darling! You
will accept from her lips a kiss, when
words of mine you spurn, and when—"

But the sentence remained unfin-
ished; tears sparkled in her eyes and
trembled in her voice.

"You will eat again?" questioned
the sweet tones. "You—you have
given me, Terry?"

"Not only forgiven, but learned to
thank you, Mrs. Burton. You made a
man of me, and taught me a lesson for
which I must ever remain a debtor."

Under the courteous words the woman
paled. Each lashed with a sharp
chord, each held its hidden sting; but
her pride came to her rescue.

The Republican

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1876

UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The exciting contest for United States Senator ended in the election of Gov. Houston. He will take his seat the 4th of March next.

GOVERNOR COBB.

Gov. Cobb was formally inaugurated Tuesday. His inaugural address was short but sensible, it is said. We have not yet seen his message in print, but will lay the chief features of it before our readers next week.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Our Montgomery correspondent has not favored us with a letter this week.

The published proceedings reveal no important legislation passed as yet. Now that the absorbing senatorial question is out of the way, and the election of solicitors postponed two years, there is nothing to prevent the Legislature from linking down to its work and giving Gov. Cobb something to do in the way of signing or vetoing bills.

A bill has passed the House taxing lightning rod agents \$100 for the State and \$10 for each county they peddle in. The tax ought to be \$1000 for the State and \$100 for each county. As a general rule they swindle the people outrageously and the tax on them should amount to practical prohibition. The Moffet Registered Liquor bill will likely become a law.

Col. Sheld has introduced two more bills—one for the rel of Caroline Cook and one to amend section 4738 of the Code.

Mr. Akers, of Jefferson, has introduced a bill to prevent farmers, doctors, merchants, mechanics, and teachers from going on the boards of certain persons. This leaves preachers and editors to make the heads of these "certain persons." Perhaps Mr. Akers thinks these two very worthy, but impudent classes of people could not be hurt by going on any kind of board, and hence, did not extend to them the benefit of his bill.

Memorial Service.—Rev. Mr. Ragan, lately deceased, was to have held Communion service at Union Church the third Sunday in this month, but before the time of his appointment rolled around, the good man died. Rev. Mr. Taylor attended and filled his appointment, and the service was changed to memorial service. Several Methodist ministers attended, and a very large congregation was cut to pay the last tribute of respect to a former pastor, who had endeared himself to their hearts by his amiable, christian traits of character. After the service of Mr. Taylor, Rev. Messrs. Livingston, Goodrum, Webster, and Browning made appropriate remarks.

Messrs. Cooper and Nelson, from Georgia have engaged a short time in raising iron ore within a mile and a half of Jacksonville, on the land of Judge Walker, and shipping it to the Roan Iron Works at Chattanooga. They employ about 15 to 20 hands and ship two car loads a day. The ore is Brown Hematite and of excellent quality. They are very much encouraged, and complain of only one drawback, and that is want of transportation. If the Seaboard and Dalton Railroad would furnish cars enough, they would largely increase their shipments.

FOR THE LADIES.

Miss Dods, an English lady who has recently come over to New York to teach the true art of cookery, thus makes "Soc-Soc-Somes," a favorite bread of the Seated people for lunch and tea. 1 lb. of flour, 1 ounce of butter, 1 ounce of sugar, a pinch of salt, a small teaspoonful of soda, 2 teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, and nearly a pint of new milk. Put the flour into a basin with an ounce of butter, add a little butter and sugar, then compound a mixture of the crums of tartar, soda sugar, butter, salt and pint of milk and rub the whole into the flour and make a big ball of dough. Knead well and bake fifteen minutes to a crisp brown. The lady says it is more important that the dough should be quickly kneaded than the bread too much. We advise our lady readers to try the above. Next week, if we do not hear of her, we shall tell them how Miss Dods makes an Italian pudding.

A New York correspondent of the Providence Journal writes: "Poor Mr. Tilden is a physical wreck. I saw him this week in the park. He is a mere shadow of his former self. His walks feeble, and his paralytic hand hangs uselessly at his side. His speech is thick, and careful attention is needed to understand him. He is a good humor, and fond of strong drinks."

When this country places wiser and more economical men in office it will become prosperous. We have had altogether too much "ring" legislation. This is why the people now suffer.

The chance of the Democratic party in the next Presidential election depends very much on the spirit manifested by the Southern members at the approaching session of Congress. New York Sun.

Children at toys, as men at titles aim; in effect, both covet but the same.

Letters are pouring into Memphis containing offers to adopt orphans left by the plague.

READ THIS GIRLS.

How a Strong Man Faced Death

Hartford Times.

None of us can know how we would act in a supreme moment of revealed fate. Edgar Poe nor Victor Hugo could have imagined a form of death more completely calculated to test the victim's fortitude than the terrible scene which terminated the life of one John Conlan, at Norwich, last Friday night. Conlan, who was a pistol maker in that city, was walking on the railway track at Norwich Falls, at a point where there is a double switch, and accidentally had one foot caught in a "fog" in such a way that with all his efforts he was unable to extricate it. A northern-bound train was coming at full speed, and Conlan, finding himself unable to escape his doom, half turned, in his chained position, and faced the engine (literally an engine of death) in a defiant way, and almost smiled as it struck him. His body was frightfully mangled, almost literally torn to pieces under the remorseless wheels, and when picked up it presented a horrible sight. A portion of his clothing, in which was his revolver, was torn from him by the engine, and carried to Willimantic before discovered.

The City bank of Atlanta has suspended. Liabilities \$56,000.

In Cincinnati the Theatres and other shows make no distinction between Sunday and any other day.

It is said that artificial eyes for horses are now so skilfully made that they defy detection. The imitation must be wonderful indeed for the horses themselves cannot see through the deception.

Mr. Talmaige says that if he could only convert all the Telegraph operators and all the editors of the whole earth would hear salvation's call in twenty-four hours.

An agricultural paper tells "how to dress a hog." We know how to dress a hog. Give him a cane, a stove-pipe hat and a pair of eyeglasses. After awhile he will try to pass for a gentleman. But, perhaps a hog will be a hog, no matter how he may be dressed.

George Cook, colored, was shot and killed by Horse-Drawers, colored near the depot, last Saturday night. Whiskey and a dispute over a small amount of money brought on the difficulty. Beavers has not yet been caught.

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A large-headed husband said, in extenuation of his wife's rials upon his scalp, "You see, she takes her own hair off so easily, she doesn't know how it hurts to have mine pulled out."

Otto Montgomery attempted suicide at St. Paul, Minn., last Monday, by scalping, but did not succeed. His son, however, finished the job by shooting and killing while standing at the bedside, with a coat of lamp in his hand. The lamp exploded, set the bed afire and cremated the old man.

The Old Man's New Hat

We were coming up on the boat from Sea Breeze, says a contemporary, when we met a tattered wife in the steam-cleaning business, out west. He told us to tell our old man.

"Old man always wears a silk hat," he said. "That is, he always keeps it standing on the office counter until he uses a boat while he is at the office, then he hangs it up, and shoots out the eye of his hat as light, it is said, as a bullet, leaving a hole the size of a pea."

As we pass through its red shadow, we see the old man's new hat.

On the grand old man-mill we find a hole, and a hole, and a hole.

Then the craggy rocks we catch in which limning will wane, becoming barren.

How pale our beams in the volume of light.

As we pass through its red shadow, we see the old man's new hat.

On the grand old man-mill we find a hole, and a hole, and a hole.

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The Republican.

Mr. C. W. Brewton is our authorized agent to travel and collect subscriptions for the REPUBLICAN. Subscribers are earnestly requested to be ready to settle when he calls.

The ladies of the M. E. Church at Cross Plains will give a supper Thursday evening week for the purpose of raising money to buy a bell for the church.

We hope the legislature will pass the bill for the relief of Martin Clark, introduced by Col. Sheld. It is a just measure. These gentlemen actually put out for the State near or quite \$100, to bring from Virginia to this State a criminal for whom Governor Houston had made requisition on the Governor of Virginia, and it is but right that the State should reimburse them.

Dr. W. W. Harrison, of Alexandria valley, has secured a house in Jacksonville, and will henceforth make this place his residence, for the purpose of practicing his profession. He has the reputation of being an excellent physician.

Rev. W. H. Richardson will preach at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M., and 6 o'clock P. M.

We direct special attention to the advertisement of the Tallaqua Nurseries. Mr. Hendry has all the varieties of fruits sold in this country, and his fruit trees have the advantage of being acclimated, and about one half the cost of those brought from nurseries north of us. Why our people insist in sending their money out of the country to buy inferior fruit trees at double cost, is something we cannot comprehend. Let us cease such folly, and patronize our home nurseries, that give us better bargains and that make no misrepresentations.

On the land of Mr. J. W. Williams of this county, there is a red oak growing that is sixteen feet in diameter at the base, and perfectly solid. It is not uncommon to see trees of this size that are hollow, but this tree is the largest solid oak in the country so far. Mr. Williams estimates that fifty feet of it will make boards. If any gentleman thinks he can beat it, let him trot out his travel.

MARRIED.—At the residence of the bride's mother, on the 20th of November, by Rev. W. W. Woodard, Miss S. C. Martin of Calhoun, and Mr. M. G. Martie of St. Clair county.

FINE SHEEP FOR ALABAMA.—Mr. James Crook of Jacksonville, Ala., has purchased from B. F. Cockrell, of the Richard stock farm, a celebrated Merino flock. This celebrated flock furnished the premium wool at London at the world's fair in 1851-52; also the premium wool at the great exhibition of textile fabrics held at Cincinnati many years since, and have hitherto been first in thereabouts at every exhibition wherever shown. This flock was founded in 1812 by Mr. Crook, and have been bred pure ever since, selecting the finest from the pure flock in the world for breeding purposes. We congratulate Mr. Crook on his purchase, as well as the state of Alabama on their introduction.—*Rural Sun.*

Capt. Crook received the Merino in good condition, and will soon carry them to his stock farm in Alexander valley. He has planted this fall one hundred and thirty acres in Winter oats, some thirty or forty acres in clover, and a large area in Indian. Besides this he has ordered sixty bushels of orchard grass, which will put in.

Altogether he has the finest stock farm in this part of the state, and it will not be long before he can begin to sell the backs of his fine breeds, and thus contribute to the improvement of the common breeds of the country. To make it easy for sheep raisers to acquire his fine sheep, it is his intention to sell them at prices that will bring them within the reach of the farmers of the county. He has also Angora goats.

Capt. Crook, Gen. Burke, Major Francis, Messrs. Tyler & Noble, and other gentlemen who are importing fine stock into the country, are really public benefactors. Such importations will, in the course of time, add immensely to the wealth of the country, and place Calhoun among the best stock-raising counties in the state.

COUNTY GRANGE.

ED. REPUBLICAN.—On last Thursday morning to those in who desired to attend a meeting of the County Grange, the clouds had an angry and threatening appearance. Soon the rain began to descend, and one felt little inclined to venture out with a prospect so gloomy. About that time the worthy representatives of Alameda Grange passed, showing a resolution to leave the terms of the weather to chance. I was rather propitiatory, (who never fails, except in dry weather,) I was assured the rain would soon cease—the wind would shift, and the rays of old Sol would beam with renewed splendor. Thus encouraged, I ventured to start. Before reaching the mountain, sure enough, the sun began to shine—and all nature seemed to put on a bright and cheerful appearance.

As I ascended the lofty mountain, I gazed with admiration at the grandeur, the beauty, the mighty handwork of nature, the soul of the country; the rain began to fall heavily, but one by one representatives of the different Granges began to collect, including our genial friend W. P. Cooper. Having partaken of a refreshment dinner, the Grange was called to order.

Mr. Editor, why is it that all do not feel kindly towards the Grange? Has it done any harm? On the contrary, has it not accomplished many good works? I have not studied the agricultural interests of the country, but it not, I have instilled the experience of practical farmers, and improved our system of farming. It is not only encouraged, but brought about social intercourse among our farmers, and thereby engendered a more friendly feeling.

Let us all encourage the farmer, and all him who can.

The bills and accounts of the Third Annual fair were audited, approved and ordered paid, and much important business transacted. A vote of thanks was tendered the managers of the fair, for their able and zealous services, which they discharged their duties. Considerable discussion was had in relation to the holding of the Fourth Annual fair for 1870, and the Grange voted to a special or adjourned meeting to be held at Jacksonville on Thursday December 1st, 1870.

Have one fine match cow for sale. Call soon. Also a few pounds of lard, and a full stock of family supplies and fancy goods, and would be happy to see our friends and get to know them all the Grange will be open at this time.

THIE FARMER.

Have one fine match cow for sale. Call soon. Also a few pounds of lard, and a full stock of family supplies and fancy goods, and would be happy to see our friends and get to know them all the Grange will be open at this time.

Little Rock, November 19.—A distinct shock of an earthquake was felt here last night and considerable excitement prevailed.

New Orleans Democrat. A private letter from an intimate and dear friend of ex-President Davis, written at Beauvoir, informs us that for some months past Mrs. Davis has been seriously ill, and Mr. Davis has himself been greatly prostrated by anxiety and care for his beloved and devoted wife. To add to their distress while Mrs. Davis was convalescing the news came that their son, Jefferson Davis Jr., had fallen ill with the fever in Memphis. Mrs. Davis was again taken violently ill and narrowly escaped death, though convalescing, and has been declared out of danger by her physician, Mr. Davis, overwhelmed by the loss of his only remaining son, and the illness and danger of his wife, is still much prostrated.

Southern Russia threatens to become a rival of Pennsylvania in the product of petroleum. The persons who some time ago found oil near the shores of the Caspian sea are reported to have turned their discovery to profit. From one of the wells a stream, free from gas and oil, is forced to a height of seventy-five feet, yielding at the rate of 10,000 barrels a day. It is believed that oil abounds in Circassia, Georgia and Astrachan, and that, when improved methods of drilling and pumping the wells have been devised, oil will be got in immense quantities. Companies are already framing, it is reported, at Odessa, Novo Lechkosk, Astrachan, and other cities.

At the last meeting of the

An Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead an miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault. And there is only one excuse for you—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Your knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual constipation, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a Druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a Sample Bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you. For sale by W. M. Nisbet, Jacksonville, Ala.

Save Your Child's Life!

By giving Dr. Morris's Tonicum (Tonic Powders,) Thermo will regulate the infantile Teething easy. Chronic Infestation, or Summer Complaints of Children. Head Eruptions and Sores, Removals and Prevents the formation of Worms in Children. No mother should be without it.

For sale by W. M. Nisbet, Jacksonville, Ala., and all Druggists keep it.

Rather at Last!

From Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints. Dr. Morris's Tonicum (Tonic Powders,) Regulates the Bowels and mucus Teething easy; Head Eruptions and Sores, Removals and Prevents the formation of Worms in Children. No mother should be without it.

For sale by W. M. Nisbet, Jacksonville, Ala., and all Druggists keep it.

ARTENS, GA., December 8, 1878.

A few nights since, I gave my son one dose of Worm Oil, and the next day passed 16 large worms. At the same time I gave one dose to my little girl, four years old, and she passed 8 worms from 4 to 17 inches long.

For sale by W. M. Nisbet, Jacksonville, July 6, 1878.

ATLANTA, GA., December 22, 1878.

S. H. A., a child, five years old, had symptoms of worms, I tried calomel and other worming medicines, but failed to expel any worms. See Dr. B. B. Bell's cathartic, I put a small amount of Worm Oil, and the first dose brought 60 worms, and the second dose so many were passed I did not count.

For sale by Dr. W. M. Nisbet, Jacksonville, July 6, 1878.

ENCAUSTIC PLATE MANUFACTURE.

Dr. Morris's Tonicum is a little gem in your valuable cases for the good of our country and the public generally.

I have purchased from Mr. E. G. Caldwell, of his Turbine Water Wheels, or small (20 in. in their diameter) for the purpose of running on water, and have given it a trial, and am pleased to say, that it is a success. I am now in my market expecting to sell 100 of these wheels, and I have no doubt that we can make a profit of twenty-five per cent, which I could not have done in 100 in thickness, length of 6 feet with wood wheel, and other machinery, a final triumph of construction, a model of live health and workmanlike—true, rapidly with a strong current, and good for every little wheel to run, and it is a model of live health, and I am sure it would be a good one for the market.

I would sincerely recommend all persons to purchase the Morris's Tonicum, and in view of a wise

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